

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Modern Soybean Processing Plant of the Ralston-Purina Co., at Iowa Falls, Ia. (See page 517)



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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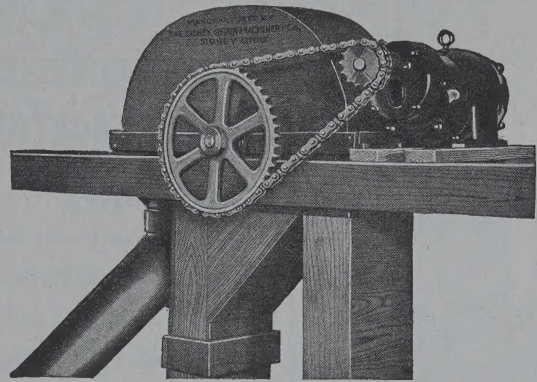
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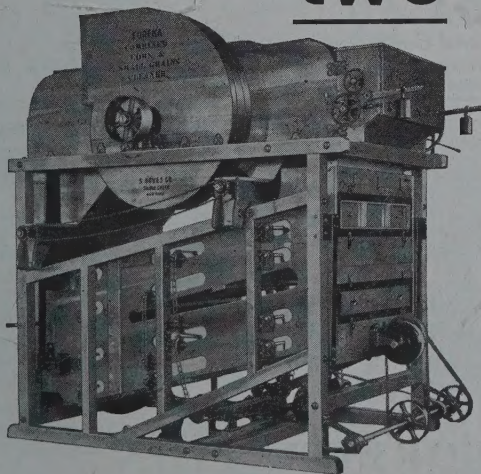
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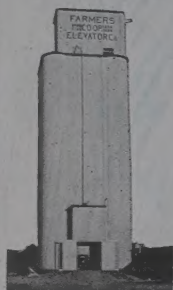
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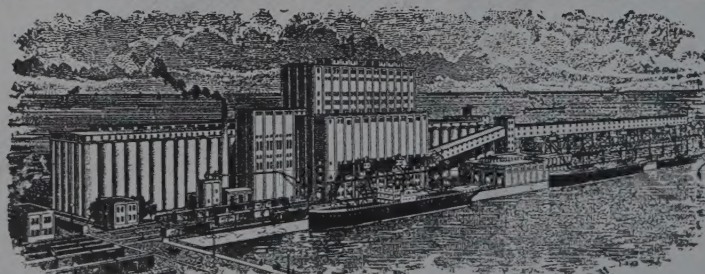
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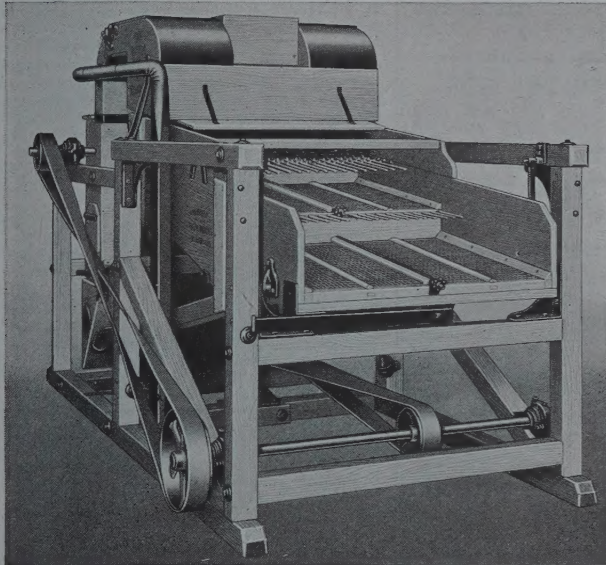
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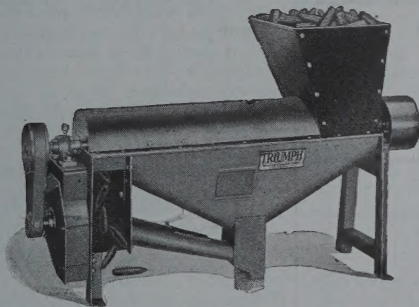
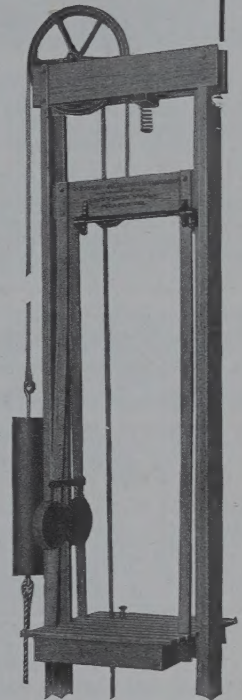
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2 Great Western 4 section sifters.
12 sieves per section.
Number of aspirators.
10 and 25 h.p. motors.
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The program recently adopted by the A.A.A. and C.C.C. provides that they will attempt to receive from farmers before harvest all of the farm loan wheat which producers wish to surrender in payment of loans. This wheat for the most part will be placed in steel bins and surplus delivered to country elevators with the promise that C.C.C. will issue shipping instructions to the elevator before harvest. It is also C.C.C.'s intention to remove from Kansas country elevators before harvest all of the wheat which they acquired by default of loans.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 28 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 10 Monitor oats clipper. Inquire for particulars. Box 350, Bryan, O.

FOR SALE—One 48 inch and one 24 inch Cleland oat huller; both in very good condition. P. H. Gust Elevators, Fergus Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—Standard motor drive, ball bearing attrition feed grinder 24". In good shape. Owner, poor health, no longer use for same. C. E. Hart, R. D. 1, Box 44, Portland, Mich.

BROWN-DUVEL Moisture testers, complete, USED, all in good condition. Many for sale, two compartment, electric heat elements. Write for prices. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—1800'—20" 6 ply used elevator belt. 1600'—36" 4 ply rubber coated conveyor belt. 1600 used Buffalo 18" grain buckets. No. 16 Sprout-Waldron Monarch burr mill. Two revolving hexagon screen, 26"x'. G. A. Unverzagt & Sons, 136 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

MACHINES FOR SALE

SHAFER MOISTURE TESTER. Electric One minute. This tester is brand new, used only for a few tests. We have other testers and need only one. Priced at \$50.00. Cost \$75.00. Wm. Grettenberg, Grains, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Allis Chalmers, 4 cylinder, 60 hp. gasoline engine power unit, complete with base, clutch and pulley, in A-1 condition. Price \$650, f. o. b. Springfield, Ill. Central Illinois Tractor & Equipment Co., 106-110 E. Washington St., Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—Richardson 8 bu. grain scale; No. 4 1/2 Western Sheller; 150 lb. sifter and mixer; Robinson Gyro sifter 30 inches wide; 60 and 90 bu. cracked corn separators; warehouse and platform scales; elevators; 100 hp. Diesel; water wheels. Write us we have it. H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.

FOR SALE—5,000 steel split pulleys. Also wood split pulleys. Shafting and bearings. For all practical purposes good as new. Low price. One Draver wing type feeder, 300 bus. maximum capacity. Hartz Engineering Co., 29 S. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
18.75	19.06	19.38	19.69	20.00	20.31	20.63	20.94	21.26	21.57
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
21.88	22.19	22.50	22.81	23.13	23.44	23.75	24.06	24.38	24.69
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
25.00	25.31	25.63	25.94	26.26	26.57	26.88	27.19	27.50	27.81
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
28.13	28.44	28.75	29.06	29.38	29.69	30.00	30.31	30.63	30.94
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
31.26	31.57	31.88	32.19	32.50	32.81	33.13	33.44	33.75	34.06
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
34.38	34.69	35.00	35.31	35.63	35.94	36.26	36.57	36.88	37.19
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
37.50	37.81	38.13	38.44	38.75	39.06	39.38	39.69	40.00	40.31
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
40.63	40.94	41.26	41.57	41.88	42.19	42.50	42.81	43.13	43.44
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
43.75	44.06	44.38	44.69	45.00	45.31	45.63	45.94	46.26	46.57
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
46.88	47.19	47.50	47.81	48.13	48.44	48.75	49.06	49.38	49.69
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
49.81	50.13	50.44	50.75	51.06	51.38	51.69	52.00	52.31	52.63
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
52.75	53.06	53.38	53.69	54.00	54.31	54.63	54.94	55.26	55.57
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
55.69	56.00	56.31	56.63	56.94	57.26	57.57	57.88	58.19	58.50
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
58.63	58.94	59.26	59.57	59.88	60.19	60.50	60.81	61.13	61.44
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
61.57	61.88	62.19	62.50	62.81	63.13	63.44	63.75	64.06	64.38
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190
64.44	64.75	65.06	65.38	65.69	66.00	66.31	66.63	66.94	67.26
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290
67.38	67.69	68.00	68.31	68.63	68.94	69.26	69.57	69.88	70.19
2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390
70.26	70.57	70.88	71.19	71.50	71.81	72.13	72.44	72.75	73.06

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

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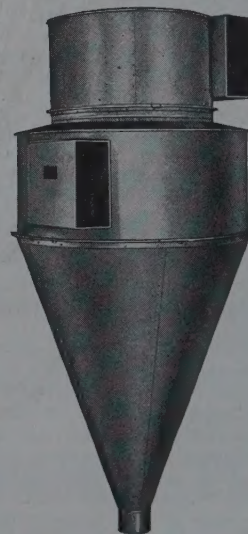
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 23, 1943

FEED wheat buyers are cautioned not to buy more than 30 days' supply of the government stock. Those exceeding this limit may invite drastic action by the C.C.C.

THE MAN who can grind corn into chops for 50 cents a ton, as expected by M.P.R. 401, can take his place with the inventor of perpetual motion and other freaks.

CORN GROWERS do not seem to be disposed to pay their called loans in a hurry and, doubtless, they will not sell at the present ceiling if there is any chance of securing higher prices in the open market.

SPARKS FROM COB BURNERS have contributed most alarmingly to the destruction of country elevators, and, doubtless, will continue to maintain this record unless the construction of cob burners is changed so as to prevent the unnecessary scattering of live sparks around adjacent property.

REDUCED CROP PROSPECTS combined with empty bins in nearly every storage center will enable terminal market elevators to handle the new crop far more efficiently than they did last year with shipping permits.

SO MANY orders are continually coming from the various government agencies that the grain merchant will profit by devising some method of keeping a file of the regulations, amendments and their interpretations and definitions.

THE requirement of the carriers that the blanket bond of indemnity expires if B/L is not surrendered within five days of delivery of carload seems like snap judgment, and should be liberalized to care for delays not due to receiver of shipment.

A STUBBORN HOUSE persists in refusing to vote any appropriation for the Federal Crop Insurance experiment. This agency has lost money every year of its existence yet has not learned how to insure crops profitably. The administration may buy votes with this impractical scheme, but that don't help to save the crops.

WHILE THE WHEAT LOAN proposition issued recently by the A.A.A. may be amended shortly some growers have become so exasperated with the loaning redtape they may refuse to bite at this bait. Keeping control of their product would enable them to borrow money or sell their grain where and when they want.

THE INABILITY OF THE RAILROADS to obtain renewed supply of box cars is doubly increasing their interest in repairing old cars, so more cars needed for transporting grain will, no doubt, be offered shippers when the crop movement rush is on. By inspecting cooperating each car carefully shippers losses in transit will be reduced.

MANPOWER is fast becoming a serious problem, and will become more acute with the harvesting and handling of the new crop. The average of more than 70,000 young men graduating from high school monthly should be sufficient to maintain our armed forces without drafting fathers who have an experience valuable to our civilian economy.

THE SCARCITY OF MAN POWER is becoming so disturbing that statistical experts credit accidents with the loss of 110 million days work since Pearl Harbor. This, of course, does not compare with the loss due to absenteeism, but it is most alarming. 5,300,000 workers have been laid up for an average of three weeks each showing the necessity for more thorough warning of new workers who are strangers to elevator work and unaccustomed to working around unguarded moving machinery.

WOODEN SHOVELS are coming into vogue again, because steel shovels are not easy to get and the insurance companies are anxious to prevent sparks which promote dust explosions and fires and lead to heavy losses of grain storehouses and contents.

WE DOUBT whether any industry has made as favorable an impression on the administration as the feed industry by its prompt recognition of trouble to come and devising steps to deal with it. If the Senate concurs in House legislation by requiring five years' experience of higher officials, some leaders of the feed industry who have quit in disgust may be called back into service, to the benefit of all concerned.

THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION of six grain handling plants are reported in this number, and, doubtless, the loss of grain in some of the other plants was heavy, principally because of the lack of fire extinguishing equipment. Many of the well-known causes of fires in grain elevators have been corrected, but losses would be materially reduced if all elevator owners would make a determined effort to correct the well-known hazards of their plants and equip every building with facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency. The isolation of the average country elevator makes it an easy prey for any fire after the first fifteen minutes.

TOO MUCH reliance has been placed on lawyers of the O.P.A. to place the finishing touches on orders. Their function should be simply to determine the legality of the regulation, and not to introduce red tape that would have been condemned by merchants in the first place, had they known of it. An example is the certification in the corn inventory regulation that the person buying corn from the dealer was familiar with the law and that the transaction was in compliance therewith. The O.P.A. lawyers saw merit in the requirement, and still do, but practical counsel has prevailed and the certification now is voluntary, tho worthless in any event.

PREVENTABLE ACCIDENTS continue to occur with most deplorable frequency and even experienced workmen are suffering severely because of their neglect to exercise caution. Two men lost fingers; another was badly injured by the falling of improperly piled bags of grain; one man fell on a rusty nail, puncturing his hip; a careless worker became badly entangled in a power shovel rope, and a child, who had been permitted to play about an elevator was found long afterward suffocated in a bin. Caution and more caution might have prevented some of these accidents. All are frequently recorded in our news columns and should place elevator workers on guard all of the time.

In the Hope of Preventing Inflation

The draft boards have taken such a large number of farm workers, the growers of grain are experiencing much difficulty in planning the production needed to feed the increased numbers of hogs, chickens and other livestock demanded by the Department of Agriculture, so the livestock already started is dying of starvation or being marketed long before it is ready. Feeders everywhere are driven to distress by their inability to obtain needed feed for their flocks and herds.

The farmers are demanding more mechanical equipment and more experienced helpers. Fields are being cultivated long into the night through the aid of tractors and artificial light. And, notwithstanding townspeople have shown remarkable willingness to help the farmers to plant and cultivate the prospects are that the feed crop of 1943 will fall far short of being sufficient to produce the meat crop demanded.

The selling of 150 billion bushels of wheat for feed in the hope of relieving the urgent demand for corn does not seem to be relieving the feed market one iota. The use of wheat for making alcohol and rubber threatens to absorb enough of the accumulated surplus to endanger the bread supply of the fighters of the Allied Nations.

There seems to have been no co-ordination of the different departments of the Government, in fact, each separate unit seems to have ignored all of the others and attempted to dominate the feed supply without thought or consideration for the others.

The producers and the handlers of all feedstuffs have been so completely confused and dumbfounded by the conflicting orders and amendments of the various bureaus, boards and commissions that all are still wondering what is best to do to relieve the feed and food scarcity. Hearings and conferences are being held in all parts of the country in the name of controlled inflation, but no one in authority seems ready to permit the old law of supply and demand exercise its normal influence on production and consumption.

Elements of society having large voting power are permitted to persist in unreasonable demands and gain their points demanded, without penalties.

The cut and tried system of solution has not helped the situation, but seems rather to add to the confusion. When some practical economist comes forward with a workable solution it will have for its basis the old law of supply and demand, which has been tested through the centuries and has always proved the most effective plan for securing the supply needed by the consumer.

With all agencies recognizing the practicability of the supply and demand

policy we would, at least, have all authorities working to a common end. Not confusing one another by pursuing courses conflicting with others.

Handlers' Margins Narrowed by Better Grading

When a track buyer or a terminal grain merchant sends out a bid over the 'phone or by post card he is not buying grain; tho that seems to be the case. He is buying a piece of paper called an inspection certificate.

It goes without saying that the paper must be as represented or he would not offer to buy it. He has confidence in the inspection service and its machinery for federal appeal. If his bid was for No. 3 or better and the inspection department so grades the load, the buyer has to take it, regardless of what he knows about grain quality.

Astute shippers who have attended grading schools and have means of bringing their shipments just up to the line of the grade and not much "better" are cutting the profits of buyers on grade, which now are not at all what they were when grade rules contained such phrases as "reasonably dry" or "not good enough for" and inspectors had no separation sieves or moisture testers.

The shipper who has to put out the grain the way he takes it in may receive a more generous return by shipping to be sold by sample. At any rate he will not be taking a No. 3 price for No. 2 quality, his commission merchant will see to that.

Remove Curbs on Production

In his patriotic endeavor to produce food for the people and profit for himself a farmer of Furnas County, Nebraska, sowed 77 acres of wheat when the Washington government held his quota was 39.8 acres.

Now the A. A. A. has gone into court to collect \$156.80, plus costs, from Allen Prickett as damages for producing 320 bus. on the extra acreage.

In view of the fact that food is needed to win the war, and desperately needed now to feed livestock one questions the wisdom of the Agricultural Adjustment Act under which the Department of Justice is required to prosecute farmers.

The purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to corral the votes of farmers by ostensibly providing a means to maintain higher prices for wheat by limiting production under penalty of 49 cents per bushel for exceeding quota.

Conditions have so changed that no governmental effort is needed to keep prices up. The price of wheat at present is kept down by the ceiling on the flour product, which maximum price regulation is a creation of the administration.

The problem now is how to repeal nonsensical regulations with the least

harm to agriculture and industry and a minimum interference with our war effort.

Preparing for the New Crop

Notwithstanding the unusual activity of grain destroying pests, flood waters and cold weather, grain dealers everywhere seem convinced that they will have a lot of grain to handle this year and many are making the customary seasonable clean-up and improvement of their plants.

All are anxious to repair their plants from the hard wear and tear of the last crop movement and all are anxious to get new machinery of late design, but the difficulty of obtaining priority permits is discouraging some from making the much needed repairs, improvements and replacements. Others who persisted in trying to get permits and got them will be in position to market grain efficiently when the harvest rush is at its height.

Doubtless, if it were easier to obtain needed materials and supplies to make much needed repairs and improvements the grain elevator operators of the land would soon be in a much better position to help market the 1943 crop expeditiously.

Food and feedstuffs are becoming so scarce even the Department of Agriculture officials are alarmed at the outlook but the lend-lease officials keep right on exporting food of all kinds to our allies.

Civilians seem perfectly willing to forego needed food so long as there is any prospect of their helping to win the war. Everyone is anxious that the fighters be well fed all of the time, but the C. M. P. and the W. P. B. seem to overlook the fact that grain handling machinery must be kept in prime working condition if food is to be handled efficiently and saved from deterioration.

Guard Against Federal Control of Transportation

With the Washington government granting railway wage increases and holding down freight rates the net returns of the transportation companies to investors may be so meager as to discourage private investment to provide the improvements needed after the war is over.

Believers in socialization of transportation are hoping that the railroads will be so hard pressed for funds that the suggestion of the National Resources Planning Board will be adopted, which is that the government buy the tracks, bridges and terminals and rent them back to the railroads.

Such loans would be but the entering wedge for government ownership and eventual operation, with the inevitable consequence of higher freight rates and poorest service rendered since McAdoo attempted to wreck the railroads.

Loading Larger Car Loads

By CHAS. A. LAHEY, Chicago, chairman, Grain and Grain Products Conservation Committee, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

The General Committee as now organized is composed of 22 members, and an executive committee of 9 members. To give full and effective play to its functions the United States has been divided into 15 regions, each of which is under the jurisdiction of a chairman who will appoint as members of each Regional Committee representatives of the grain, milling and feed manufacturers, railways, field representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, district representatives of the Ass'n of American Railroads, federal and state grain inspectors or others whose judgment may contribute to the program of voluntary changing of any existing business or transportation practice that will result in the creation of manpower, motive power, rolling stock or facilities of any character, the use of which will be important to the prosecution of war.

TRANSIT A RIGHT NOT A PRIVILEGE.—There is not, as many seem to assume, anything fundamentally wrong with proper transit practices of the grain and milling industry and to correct this erroneous impression the term "privilege" should not be used in connection with transit publications. Transit is not a privilege but an important part of our economic fabric without which the industry would languish if not perish, and the country would in consequence suffer materially. The greater part of all transit operations follow direct and economical lines of competitive transportation and this important fact should not be overlooked or disregarded.

MINIMUM CARLOAD.—We know that the feed manufacturers, or at least some of them, have been disturbed about the minimum carload weight.

Before definite action was taken we were confronted with the necessity of considering capacity loads, load limits, 70,000 lbs., 80,000 lbs., all the way to 90,000 lbs., but thru the efforts of the committees that were dealing at that time with the O.D.T., the minimum, as you know, was fixed at 60,000 lbs. That has been regarded in some sections as a concession to the milling industry. I think that the term is an unfortunate one because, as a matter of fact, it was not a concession at all, but a recognition of the peculiar conditions connected with the grain products and feed manufacturing industry that necessitated some definite figure which could be constantly used for the purpose of making sales and shipments in as simple a manner as possible, and 60,000 lbs. was adopted and 60,000 lbs. became the rule.

SACKED GRAIN.—After that was done the question was raised about the probability of having that rule changed so that grains shipped in sacks, which was excluded from the original order, might be made a part of the 60,000 lb. weight. In the beginning that proposal was not acceptable to the O.D.T., but later on changed to include 3 tons and later on to 10 tons. Now the re-writing and re-issue of Order 18 is under consideration. Based upon the last information that was available to me, the O.D.T. are unwilling to continue the 20,000 lb. weight and intend to restore, as a part of the 60,000 lb. minimum on grain shipped in bags, the 6,000 lb. weight, which we understand has been objectionable, at least to some of the feed manufacturing industry thruout the country.

Our committee had to consider the probable change in the order and it was submitted to us as to whether or not we'd be willing to return to and accept, as a part of the loading requirements, the 6,000 lb. rule and omit any further consideration of the 20,000 lb. rule, and at that time, and always we have got to keep in mind the possibility that we may lose the 60,000 lb. weight altogether unless we are willing to concede some of these things which are wanted by the government officials in Washington.

We are in the feed business, as has been

stated here. I am a representative of Quaker Oats Co. We have had to contend with these things, just like the feed manufacturers located anywhere else in the country, and we know that if the minimum load of 60,000 lbs. becomes the controlling load there are going to be and there will be many more cars used than is necessary for the transportation of these products. Our loading weight with feeds, including grain, range anywhere from 60,000 to 90,000 lbs. If we can do that, so far as it relates only to the question of transportation, we believe anybody else can do it and we hope you will.

Data on Corn Holdings of Exchange Members

Members of some of the leading grain exchanges have received the following order:

"You are hereby called upon under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act to furnish not later than Tuesday, June 22, the following information as of Saturday, June 19:

(1) Amount in bushels of cash corn owned by you together with locations thereof, including names and addresses of warehouses or other places of storage.

(2) Amount in bushels of purchases of cash corn not included in answer to (1).

(3) Amount in bushels of unfilled sales of cash corn specifying, if practicable (a) total unfilled sales to corn processors and (b) total unfilled sales to others.

Reply is to be addressed to War Food Administration, 141 West Jackson Blvd., Room 1200, Chicago.

No Producers' Charges for Loading on Track

The National Grain Trade Council has obtained from Norris J. Burke, chief counsel grain and fertilizer branch of the O.P.A., a ruling that charges for shelling, hauling or loading corn cannot be assessed by farmers on top of the on-track maximum price.

The official O.P.A. interpretation reads: "Producers in Area A (Illinois and Iowa) can, under MPR No. 346 sell under section five to an elevator at 2 cents under the on-track price, or the producer can load it 'on-track' and get the full on-track price under section four. Maximum prices of ear corn and shelled corn are the same (section 10 A).

"Producers cannot charge extra for shelling, hauling or loading 'on-track'."

Corn Product Order Clarified

Clarifying the corn goods ceiling order published on page 473 of June 9 number of the JOURNAL the O.P.A. has issued an explanation of M.P.R. 401, as follows:

"The prices for ground and cracked corn, hominy feed and certain other corn products for animal consumption are established in the regulation over maximum prices at which sellers of the product could sell corn in like quantities in like sales, and are not a markup over what the seller has to pay for corn. In other words, it is not a markup over the cost of the corn to him.

"M.P.R. 401, effective June 12, provides an additional markup for the manufactured product, and if the regulation were read thru, the confusion would be removed. For example, as stated in the order 'for sales of ground or cracked corn, screened and mill run corn, corn chops, the maximum price a ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to the buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the sum of (1) the seller's maximum price a ton f.o.b. his plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, for a like quantity and like sale of No. 2 yellow corn, plus (2) 50¢ a ton."

"The big factor in the battle for food is to get rid of the hogs as rapidly as possible because they are eating corn and other grains which the people will have to eat in one form or another in the very near future."—H. E. Babcock, chairman New York Emergency Food Commission.

Quota Penalty Upheld

The Supreme Court of the United States on June 7 affirmed the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals dismissing the suit by a group of farmers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Kansas contending that they had not received benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and therefore were not subject to the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on wheat produced in excess of A.A.A. quotas, either sold or consumed by the grower.

The Supreme Court affirmed the court of appeals decision "on the authority of" a preceding ruling sustaining the penalty.

Representative Lemke of North Dakota, attorney for the farmers, claimed that the Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion Nov. 9, had not held the legislation constitutional but had merely ruled that Roscoe C. Filburn of Montgomery County (Ohio), who challenged the penalty, was in no position to complain because he had accepted benefits under the act.

Supreme Court Upholds I.C.C. in Barge Rate Case

The Supreme Court of the United States on June 14 sustained an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting the railroads to charge local rates from points on the Illinois waterway on grain arriving by barge.

Under the lower proportional rate in effect for several years a large volume of corn has been moving from river points by barge to Chicago elevators. The corn had been bought by the elevator operators and paid no commission to the grain receivers on the Board of Trade, who were active against the lower barge rate.

The United States District Court had set aside the order of the Commission on the ground that it discriminated against water competition by the use of barges.

The Supreme Court decision does not approve or disapprove the rates. It leaves the railroads in position to put in the reduced re-shipping rates on barge grain whenever it suits their purposes. For example should a heavy movement of corn from Illinois find an outlet down the Mississippi River the Pennsylvania and other eastern lines might be expected to restore the barge rate to get the business for themselves.

In denying a rehearing the Commission said the principal commercial effects of the proposed schedules was "to reduce the profits of the Chicago elevator operators," and the railroads were justified "in treating the ex-barge traffic the same as local or ex-truck traffic."

The elevator operators have had the benefit of the proportional rates for four years since the tariffs were filed in 1939.

Three of the justices dissented. Justice Black said the issue was "whether the farmers and shippers of the middle west can be compelled by the ICC and the railroads to use high priced rail instead of low priced barge transportation for the shipment of grain to the east."

Black said the tariff filed by the railroads was an unjust discrimination and that its approval defies the 1940 transportation act, which called for "fair and impartial regulation of all modes of transportation."

At least 26 days may elapse before a mandate from the Supreme Court directs the district court to reverse its decision on ex-barge grain rates.

The railroads thereafter may submit a supplement putting the new tariffs into effect upon short notice.

The five elevator companies on June 19 filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the proceedings.

Wheat ground during the 10 months prior to May 1 amounted to 446,865,080 bus., against 404,515,892 bus. during the corresponding period of 1941-42, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Imports of Liver and Whale Meal?

Grain & Feed Journals: We note that there is some liver and whale meal being imported into the United States, and as we are in need of protein feeds would like to obtain a supply. Who are the importers of these products?—Stamford Mill & Elevator Co., Stamford, Tex.

Ans.: A cargo of whale scrap as well as meat meal has been imported by the government which has allocated the boatload to Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., of Chicago, and Wessel-Duval & Co., of New York, to be distributed by them.

Feed Ceilings

Grain & Feed Journals: After taking the manager's position and looking into invoice files I find that our margin on feed is too small, some as low as 5c per cwt. Do I raise the price within the \$7 a ton ceiling on commercial feeds?

And just what is the ceiling on mill feed?—J. L. Stewart, manager Ransom Farmers Union, Ransom, Kan.

Ans.: The ceiling on millfeed is calculated on four terminal basing points, of which Kansas City is one. The O.P.A. ceiling price on millfeed at Kansas City is \$36.50 per ton, for millers, who add the freight from that city to destination. A wholesaler in carloads can add 50c to the millers' ceiling for his delivered price. The millfeed ceilings went into effect July 4 as stated in detail on page 39 of July 8 number.

A feed retailer at Ransom, Kan., is entitled to a mark-up of \$5.50 per ton on dairy and cattle feeds, over the price of the manufacturer as provided in M.P.R. 378, on page 392 of the Journal for May 12, 1943, giving the order in detail.

How Modernize and Enlarge Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: We operate a small feed mill and at present can store 8,000 to 10,000 bus. of bulk grain, and is takes from 6 to 8 hours to unload one car.

We would like to have plans to increase our storage space to about 25,000 bus. and put in faster elevators so that we could unload a car in about 2 hours.—J. Burton Alford, manager McComb Milling Co., McComb, Miss.

Ans.: Consult one of the elevator architects whose names are given in the advertising columns of the Journal. We would surely recommend that you increase your elevating capacity to at least, 3,000 bushels per hour. This would require larger cups, set closer together on your belt, probably a new belt, and leg casing, as well as new modern head drive.

We think you would not experience much difficulty in getting a priority permit for increasing your elevating capacity this year, then next year you could, no doubt, get a permit for enlarging your storage space. The War Production Board seems favorable to piecemeal improvements.

With these enlarged facilities you would more than double your handling capacity with your present storage facilities.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Our Ability to Help Win the War

By HAROLD WILBER, elevator supt. A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Since we are essentially grain handlers, the natural approach to such a broad subject would be along the line of considering individual grain handling problems. Most of us are willing to forget whenever we can, the hundreds of other things expected of us including wartime maintenance, job training, personnel, etc.

Most of us have tried to solve a lot of trying problems which different lots of grain may throw at us, and may stand us up in the corner. This is, no doubt, a time to redouble our efforts, since as custodians of food for several nations, not a pound must be lost or be permitted to deteriorate if there is any way to save it or improve it for future use. The realization that more of our food must come direct from cereals without due process of running it through animals to make the palatable meat diet, echoes the importance of the quality of the job that is expected from us.

OUR JOB is to see that no lot of grain heats from any cause and becomes unfit for human consumption. We might also consider that food is lost even though the heating process never goes near the point of actual physical damage. Let us consider a bin of corn within which the normal metabolism process is work-



Harold Wilber, Decatur, Ill.

ing along side of the life processes of the micro-organisms to which it is the host. Temperatures increase during the old chicken and egg cycle. Based on the rough figures of about 5,000 B. T. U. in a pound of grain and a specific heat of around .5/10, a temperature rise resulting from change within the grain amounts to fuel consumed out of the grain of about a pound per thousand bushels. It seems safe to assume that about the same amount of loss of two pounds per thousand bushels for each ten degree temperature rise extended to actual storage conditions would indicate two thousand bushels lost in a half million bushels changing only twenty degrees. This is food lost which we need so badly. It seems time for each of us to take all of the pet means which we have at our disposal, to counteract such deterioration, as our patriotic duty. Multiply problems such as these, find intelligent solutions and it may be that that is our part in the war effort.

TAKE ONE OTHER little facet in our every day operations. One of the leading distilleries has found through considerable research that ordinary corn produces from two to three per cent less alcohol than the similar quality of natural corn. In fact they have found

that K D corn that has had poor consideration in the drying process will probably yield from four to six per cent less. Apply that loss ratio to our needs for alcohol from corn and the results runs into war time figures.

At the same time authorities have found that corn dried under favorable conditions may actually yield more than the similar lot of natural corn. That proper consideration is tied up in intelligent grain drier operation. Maximum temperatures of grain within the drier plus the proper time element can help us solve part of this loss problem. In times of plenty we did not worry a lot about the finer points of our work because it seemed a little far fetched to worry about such trifles, but in these times it may be that the accumulated trifles will win the war for us.

HUNDREDS OF LITTLE FACETS come up in our workaday job. Many need a little intelligent experimentation, for instance, how many of us know just what the possibilities of storing grain by using ethylene gas one part in ten thousand of air to make grain more amenable to storage and to have more value for milling? It may be practical or it may not, but what are we doing about it or stimulating others to do for us?

It may be that the answer to the subject is for us to start using our heads more, and at the same time produce more sweat to meet these problems. We must remember that a single pound or a single handful of grain is needed by someone somewhere so badly.

O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committees

"It is my desire that industry advisory committees be set up immediately throughout the entire agency as a matter of administrative policy rather than waiting for demands of industry exercising their right under the Emergency Price Control Act," Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said in a memorandum to the O. P. A. staff.

At present, 92 industry advisory committees have been formed. Even for industries where formed advisory committees have not been set up, O. P. A. has consulted representatives of industry in the preparation of price regulations.

Sound advice offered by industry representatives of many years experience in the trade affected can be rejected by the crack-pot professors having the final authority.

Comite to Consider Corn Crisis

Meeting at the War Food Administration office in Washington at 10:30 a.m., June 22, and continuing, a standing committee of 12 men named by Chester Davis, June 21, will advise him on policy and procedure to remedy the corn and feed shortage.

The committee is composed of Earl C. Smith, pres., Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, Chicago; N. K. Carnes, Central Co-operative Ass'n, St. Paul; George Moffett, Corn Products Refining Co., New York City; E. J. Grimes, pres., Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis; George Godfrey, assistant to president, Iowa State College; M. D. Guild, general manager, Indiana Grain Co-operative, Indianapolis; William J. Myers, professor of economics, Cornell University; Frank Boling, co-ordinator, Hales & Hunter, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Wyson, manager, Southern States Co-operative, Richmond, Va.; Ralph Daigneau, Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Ralph Graham, chairman, New Hampshire state U. S. D. A. war board; and C. S. Gordon, vice pres., Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.

Mr. Davis, who is food administrator, says it is no longer practicable to continue the piecemeal attack on the corn supply problem, and that a co-ordinated effort must be launched, which would deal with all phases of the problem.

Grain Dealers Problems and Responsibilities of War

By Ray Bowden, Executive V-P Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n before the Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n.

We, who are employees find it necessary, from time to time, to visit you who are our bosses. Many of you are spending twenty-five dollars per year in dues to our Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and you have the right of at least an occasional personal report from us. For those of us who do most of our work in the nation's capital, there is a greater necessity, that we come frequently to the field for instructions, or for the inspiration that we can draw again from people who are not swimming in a sea of red tape and politics. After a person has been long in Washington, there is always the danger that he will "go native" on you. You should call him back to this western country occasionally to teach him again the patience and sanity of the plains country.

It is impossible to offer you anything from Washington so fresh that it rates as scoop news. Things happen so fast there that, in traveling westward on the train, a newspaper bought at a railroad station midway often changes our information of the day before. So, if you have had plenty of time to read this morning's newspaper, you probably have later information from Washington than I have. The best I can hope to do is to outline for you some developments and trends in the Washington situation and which affect our grain and feed business.

SOME YEARS AGO, talking to you in this city, our officers urged greater unity in the grain and feed trade of America. It is interesting to report to you today that the trade is more nearly organized than ever before. In our own office we work for twenty-five grain exchanges, and nation wide grain and feed organizations, for more than 4,000 country grain elevators and more than 2,000 feed dealers. When we last talked with you, we were struggling along on limited finances; today we have a fair working balance and hope shortly to be in a position to add another person to our staff.

Perhaps the matter of first attention today, as far as our trade is concerned, is the shortage of almost all kinds of feedstuffs. Government corn reserves are virtually gone; the visible supply of corn is desperately low; farmers are not selling corn freely because of the pressure of the planting season, the bad labor situation for shelling and hauling and, most of all, their unwillingness to dispose of old corn stocks before they get some idea of the new crop. You can't blame a farmer for wanting to feed every bushel on his own farm if he can. Corn is worth at least 25 cents per bushel more fed through poultry or hogs, than when sold on the commercial markets. At the same time Commodity Credit Corporation has sold all the wheat the Congress has authorized, although there are bills before Congress to let it sell another 50 million bus. of wheat for feed at feed prices and the legislation is expected to go through rapidly.

THE UNITED STATES took on a heavy order of food for the world; in fact it looks as if we might have sold short. Various government officials and feed trade leaders have been pointing out recently that there is not in sight in the U.S.A. enough feedstuffs to feed out the present poultry and livestock population, and the increases expected this year. Yet the need abroad, coupled to the increasing demands for food at home as wage earners seek improved diets, are needs that should and must be met.

THE DEMAND FOR FOODS is apparently so much greater than the supply, that already there are some indications of promotion of a

new plan in the east, a plan that considers the feeding of cereals through the human body direct, rather than through animals. Nutrition experts have held that more actual food value can be obtained from a bushel of corn fed through the human body, than when through poultry or livestock and then into humans. But it won't be an easy job to make us all vegetarians over night, although our menus in the east recently have often looked meatless. In any event, between now and the time new grain crops become available, there will be a temporary feedstuffs pinch that will be serious in some areas. The government has taken notice of this shortage. Supplies of corn have been restricted to both feeders and manufacturers; soybean meal has been in part rationed; government has purchased some Canadian grains to relieve growing shortages in the east.

FEED SUPPLIES are so tight, prices would be bound to soar unless there were some sort of control. The OPA placed price ceilings on virtually every feed except barley, oats and rye, and those ceilings may not be far away. Even wheat is soon to have its ceiling price order, according to OPA. These orders have poured out of Washington in a stream, until grain and feed dealers are often bewildered. In a News Letter sent out from our St. Louis office last week, there were four new OPA price orders on feedstuffs and grain.

THE CORN ORDER was written by a man trained in the economics of grain marketing, and this man was wise and fair enough to call in a number of the best informed men of the grain and feed trade as consultants. The order was then brought to the field and discussed in an open meeting; then taken back for revision by economists and experts of the trade. Then it was issued, and immediately the working grain trade found many discrepancies in the order. Then an amendment was worked out carefully to cover the faults in the original order and issued. There were faults in the amendment, so a second amendment now is in sight. I think it fair to predict that the second amendment will still leave the order far from perfect.

Here you have a price order written by men as practical and fair as can be found, and yet materially deficient in its coverage of some of the corn marketing problems. I think this will draw the conclusion from you, as it has from many of us, that the subject itself is entirely too big to bind within any government order. Here is a three billion bushel crop, grown and used in almost every State of the nation, and yet moving only by about 17 percent into commerce. It simply is too big to control in any sane or simple price order, and perhaps one of the benefits that may flow from this experience, when peace again has come, is the impracticability of federal controls. Granted that some control, even some unjust control, is necessary during the war emergency, we believe that the end of the emergency will find the government agencies eager to turn loose of a crop that is simply too big for them to regiment.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS could be made in the pricing system today. Men in the trade have generally held out for parity prices for farm crops, believing that much of the confusion from agricultural crop price orders has been due to the unwillingness of the administration to recognize the parity price principle in its ceilings. Then, the orders are necessarily written in legal language; only lawyers can finally construct the language of the orders, and only

lawyers can give you a binding opinion or interpretation as to what the order means. Frequent proposals that the OPA provide some system of interpretation of its orders in trade language; but failure of such proposals seems to lie in the lack of personnel in OPA; it lacks the staff to do the work.

This has placed a heavy burden on our office in Washington, as we receive daily many calls for interpretation on price orders. We cannot advise you of an interpretation until we have it in writing from the legal staff of OPA, which takes time. We may have the answer at hand, understood clearly after talks with OPA officials, but you are not protected in any verbal opinion from an OPA officer, nor by any telephone or word-of-mouth opinion from men in our office. So we are having the slow job of asking formal interpretations on doubtful points in the price orders, and passing them on to you.

The rule, as we understand it this past week, is that these interpretations can be obtained from your regional OPA office attorneys. The Washington legal staff will give interpretations only to members of Congress, officials of the OPA staff, and to national trade assn's. You are thoroughly protected when you have an interpretation in writing from your regional OPA office, even though regional offices in different States may give different interpretations on the same point.

RUMORS ABOUT THE OPA the past few weeks, that it has been torn by internal bickering, that its food price and rationing functions may be transferred to the War Food Administration, that it may be wiped out altogether, that price control may finally be confined to end-uses of a product. True there is bickering within the OPA, but it is more than bickering, it is a test between economists and theorists on one side, and practical men of commodity experience on the other side. Before OPA can determine this difference within its staff, Congress may act to move food price control and rationing over to the War Food Administration.

Bills already introduced in Congress propose this, and some government leaders are reported as favoring the transfer. The OPA as a national agency probably will survive and last out the war, although many of its functions may be moved into stronger hands. There is a distinct cleavage now with the government between conservatives and, shall we say, radicals. There are many indications that the conservatives are gaining power, that the frenetic fringe of New Deal left-wingers is growing smaller. The administration begins to find that production in war time demands something more of an employee than an ability to agitate and reform.

GRAIN AND FEED merchants are being [Concluded on page 500]



Ray B. Bowden, Washington, D. C.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

M.P.R. 401 Ridiculous

Grain & Feed Journals: This M. P. R. 401, I think, is ridiculous and will serve to halt the sale of corn chops, etc., as I do not believe anyone can grind corn chops for 50c a ton. You will note that on corn feed meal, hominy feed and corn bran there is no provision whatever to take care of the cost of manufacture. While it doesn't so state I assume that the price of No. 2 yellow corn includes the sack.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

Truckers Handling Corn Without Price Limitation

Grain & Feed Journals: There probably never was such a swarm of truckers roaming over the Illinois highways staging a veritable corn blitz on country elevators as in recent weeks. Now that they have cleaned up most elevator stocks, they are following their usual procedure and going around the elevators and contacting the growers direct. We now have the Trucker Deluxe, who furnishes the sheller, labor, etc. This, while conflicting interpretations and entanglements arising out of the various government regulations controlling market operations, keeps the grain trade stymied. The trade waits week in and week out for clarification of regulations while truckers handle the corn at whatever price necessary to do the business.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0

FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0

"I have resigned and I am leaving Washington July 3 because I was not permitted to do a fair, honest and complete job, which means fixing equitable ceiling prices at every level of production and distribution."—John K. Westberg, head of grain products branch of the O. F. A.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED, at terminals, \$2.70 for No. 1; \$2.65 per bushel for No. 2. At Kansas City 10c less and at Los Angeles and San Francisco 5c more. On farms the freight and handling charge will be deducted, but a storage allowance of 7c per bushel will be made.

CORN, average 77c per bushel.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

WHEAT, average \$1.22 per bu. on farm, RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Mar. 13	33,325	36,258	17,367	40,946
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,936
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	45,871
Apr. 10	36,012	32,909	21,366	45,460
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,637	43,477
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436
May 1	35,461	23,320	22,105	38,789
May 8	36,224	22,466	21,529	38,575
May 15	35,920	21,215	19,773	38,569
May 22	33,607	20,301	16,906	36,571
May 29	32,203	18,568	15,781	38,034
June 5	33,396	16,942	15,363	40,436
June 12	35,277	16,538	14,919	40,939
June 19	37,095	16,031	14,651	40,761

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option	High	Low	June 9	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22
Chicago	149½	126	145	144½	145½	145½	144	143½	143½	143	143½	143	143½	143	141½	142	
Winnipeg	103½	95½	102½	101½	102½	102	100½	100½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	100½	100½	
Minneapolis	143½	120½	138½	138	139½	138½	137½	137½	136½	136½	136½	136½	135½	134½	135½	135½	
Kansas City	142½	123½	136	136	137½	136½	135	135½	135½	134½	134½	133½	133½	132½	133	133	
Duluth, durum	141½	127½	140½	139½	141½	141	138½	138½	139	137½	137½	137½	137	134½	135½	135½	
Milwaukee	149½	126	145½	145	145½	145½	144	144	143½	143	143½	143	143½	143	142		
Chicago	69½	50½	66½	68½	68½	69½	67½	68½	68½	68½	67½	68½	67½	66½	65½	65½	
Minneapolis	64½	48½	62½	63	64½	64½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	62	61½	
Milwaukee	69½	52½	66½	68½	68½	69½	67½	68½	68½	68½	67½	68½	67½	66½			
Chicago	98	67½	96½	96½	98	98	96½	97½	97	96½	97½	97½	97½	95½	95½	95½	
Minneapolis	94½	64½	91½	91½	93½	93½	92½	93½	93½	92½	92½	93½	93½	91½	91½	91½	
Winnipeg	69½	65½	88½	87½	88½	89½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½	86½	86½	
Duluth	94½	85½	91½	91½	93½	93½	92½	93½	93½	92½	92½	93½	93½	91½	91½	91½	
Minneapolis	96½	70½	89	89½	94½	96	92½	92½	94½	95	95½	95½	95	94½	94		

Corn closed each day at ceiling prices of 102 Kansas City, and 105 Milwaukee and Chicago; Winnipeg closed each day at ceiling of 51½ for oats, and 64½ for barley.

Grain Dealer Problems

[Continued from page 499]

urged, even before this war has reached its worst crisis, to plan for peace. Millions of men will drop the uniform of military service gladly, and rush back to look for jobs. The job of after-war planning is your job; how many of these men can you take back; how much work can you provide? If you toss the idea aside and say your business is too small to make a difference, you really are saying that you want to let someone else do the thinking about it, which means you will let government do it. And if government is forced to do it, the present regimentation that worries you will seem mild in comparison to the federal government forcing employment of men.

Another after-the-war problem that you must begin thinking about now, is that of grain storage capacity. Your government now owns and operates a huge storage capacity in its steel and wooden grain bins. These bins are going to be there when this war is over; government loans will still be in force to provide means for filling the bins. When it comes to a crop year when there is not nearly enough grain to fill all our commercial storage capacity at harvest time, will the government use its own space before it uses our commercial space? If it does, it could cripple commercial storage facilities for many years. The time to think about this is not after the war, or after the surplus grain is gone, but now. Some of the leaders in our National Ass'n and our Grain Trade Council are considering these problems, and I hope the trade generally will give them prompt and vigorous backing when they propose some specific action.

UNDER INVESTIGATION—The grain and feed trade, among other agricultural trade groups, may soon be under investigation by a House Committee. The investigation was ordered last week, and will start perhaps in July. We saw this proposal some months ago, and studied it. Oddly enough, our grain and feed trade would welcome such an investigation at this time, if all sides are given a chance to tell their stories. There are many misunderstandings among politicians and laymen which could be cleared up by an open discussion with men of the trade.

IN THE MIDST of the worst war of history, it is progressing rapidly in our favor, yet no war can be pleasing, even in victory. Most men here today have sons or even grandsons in the military forces. All watch the progress of this war with an intensity beyond that of today's news dispatches, for the lives of our sons are involved in the final outcome.

That is why we are accepting the regimentations of government during this war with a minimum of complaint. We are impatient only with the delays in production, the mistakes in management, the inexcusable strikes which slow up the day when those boys can come back home. Our hearts keep calling for better leadership where it is needed, for more speed where it is possible, for every man to carry his part of the load and more, until the day of victory when, God granting, our war weary boys will march back to Main Street, America.

We will undergo some questions, ourselves, when the boys come home. What have we done to prepare for their homecoming? What are their chances in our economic life? How many of us have prospered during the war and then fail to share with them? And then there will be even a greater question for them to ask and for us to answer: what have we done to the American idea of private business and personal initiative while they were away? What fundamentals of American life have we surrendered while they were away fighting to preserve them?

Milwaukee, Wis.—A. A. A. directors from 10 corn belt states will meet here June 24, 25 and 26 to consider increasing production of crops while decreasing live stock production.

The 1943 Wheat Loan Rate

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced the loan rates on 1943 wheat, raising the farm rate 8 cents and the terminal rate 9 to 16 cents. Following are the loan values, with the 1942 rate in parenthesis:

CENTRAL: Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. 2 Hard Winter 1.41 (1.32), 2 Red Winter 1.41 (1.32), 1 Nor. Spring 1.41 (1.32), 2 Mixed 1.38 (1.29).

SOUTHWEST: Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Ia. 2 Hard Winter 1.36 (1.27), 2 Red Winter 1.36 (1.27), 1 Dk. Nor. Spr. 1.39 (1.29), 1 Nor. Spring 1.37 (1.27), 2 Soft White 1.35 (1.26), 2 Hard White 1.36 (1.27), 2 Amber Durum 1.36, 2 Red Durum 1.19, 2 Hd. Amb. Dur. 1.38, 2 Amb. Mx. Dur. 1.32, 2 Mx. Dur. or Mx. Wheat (containing 10% or more Durum) 1.19, 2 Mixed Wheat (less than 10% Durum) 1.33 (1.24).

NORTHWEST: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Wis. 1 Dk. Nor. Spr. 1.41 (1.32), 1 Nor. Spring 1.39 (1.30), 2 Hard Winter 1.36 (1.27), 2 Red Winter 1.36 (1.27), 2 Amber Durum 1.38 (1.29), 2 Red Durum 1.21 (1.12), 2 Hard White 1.36 (1.27), 2 Soft White 1.35 (1.26), 2 Hd. Amb. Dur. 1.40 (1.31), 2 Amb. Mx. Dur. 1.34 (1.25), 2 Mx. Dur. or Mx. Wheat (containing 10% or more Durum) 1.21 (1.12), 2 Mixed Wheat (less than 10% Durum) 1.33 (1.24).

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, Oakland, Calif. 1 Soft White 1.36 (1.27), 1 White Club 1.36 (1.27), 1 Western White 1.36 (1.27), 1 Hard Winter 1.36 (1.27), 1 Western Red 1.36 (1.27), 1 Mixed 1.33 (1.24).

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Portland, Ore., Seattle, Vancouver, Longview, Tacoma, Wash. 1 Hard Federation, White Fed., Baart & Blue-stem grading Hard White 1.37 (1.22), 1 Soft White (exc. Rex) 1.33 (1.21), 1 Western White (exc. Rex) 1.33 (1.21), 1 Soft or West. White (including Rex) 1.29 (1.21), 1 Hard Winter 1.29 (1.21), 1 Hd. Win. (12% prot. or over) (plus other prem. for over 13% protein) 1.35 (1.21), 1 White Club 1.33 (1.21), 1 Red Winter 1.29 (1.21), 1 Western Red 1.29 (1.21), 1 Nor. Spring 1.37 (1.21), 1 Mixed 1.27 (1.18).

GULF: Galveston, Houston, New Orleans. 2 Hard Winter 1.43 (1.34), 2 Red Winter 1.43 (1.34), 2 Mixed 1.40 (1.31).

POINTS ADDED to 1942 list: Cairo, Ill. 2 Hard Winter 1.42, 2 Red Winter 1.42, 2 Mixed Wheat 1.39.

Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, O. 2 Hard Winter 1.43, 2 Red Winter 1.43, 2 Mixed Wheat 1.40.

Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va. 2 Hard Winter 1.52, 2 Red Winter 1.52, 2 Soft White 1.52, 2 Mixed Wheat 1.49.

Albany, N. Y. 2 Hard Winter 1.53, 2 Red Winter 1.53, 2 Soft White 1.53, 2 Mixed Wheat 1.50.

PREMIUMS AND DISCOUNTS

Loan values for eligible grades and sub-classes shall be at the following schedule of premiums and discounts:

(a) Where the loan rate is based on No. 2 wheat, the loan rate on No. 1 shall be 1c more than the loan rate on No. 2; the loan rate on No. 3 shall be 2c less than on No. 2; the loan rate on No. 4 shall be 5c less than on No. 2; the loan rate on No. 5 shall be 8c less than on No. 2.

(b) Where the loan rate is based on No. 1 wheat, the loan rate on No. 2 shall be 1c less than on No. 1; the loan rate on No. 3 shall be 3c less than on No. 1; the loan rate on No. 4 shall be 6c less than on No. 1; the loan rate on No. 5 shall be 9c less than on No. 1.

(c) The loan rate on No. 1 heavy dark northern spring shall be 1c more than the loan rate on No. 1 dark northern spring, and

the loan rate on No. 1 heavy northern spring shall be 1c more than the loan rate on No. 1 northern spring, and the loan rate on No. 1 red spring shall be 2c less than the loan rate on No. 1 northern spring.

(d) The loan rate on yellow hard winter shall be 2c less than the loan rate on hard winter.

(e) The loan rate on hard white shall be 1c more than the loan rate on soft white, except as otherwise provided in CCC Wheat Form 1 or supplements thereto.

(f) The loan rate on durum wheat shall be 7c less than the loan rate on amber durum wheat.

(g) The loan rate on mixed wheat in areas where the loan rates are determined other than on the terminal markets listed above shall be 3c per bu below the loan rate established for the comparable numerical grade if it were not mixed.

(h) The discount for smut determined on a percentage basis shall be as follows:

½ to 1%, inclusive, per bu.....	1.05c
1½ to 3%, inclusive, per bu.....	1.35c
3½ to 7%, inclusive, per bu.....	1.95c
7½ to 15%, inclusive, per bu.....	2.55c

The discounts for smut and garlic determined on a degree basis shall be as follows:

Light smutty, per bu.....	3c
Smutty, per bu.....	6c
Light garlicky, per bu.....	1c
Garlicky, per bu.....	12c

A discount of only 6c will be made for garlicky wheat if the grade certificate (for farm stored wheat) or the warehouse receipt or warehouseman's certificate indicates that the wheat contains not in excess of 50 green garlic bulblets or its equivalent in 1,000 grams of wheat. For wheat produced in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, the discount for light garlicky wheat shall be 2c per bu and for garlicky wheat shall be 6c per bu.

LOAN AT COUNTRY ELEVATORS

(a) Except for the states and counties specifically set forth, Commodity Credit corporation will determine the loan rate on wheat in storage on the farm or in country warehouses by deducting from the designated terminal market value an amount equal to 3c more than the all-rail interstate freight rate (in effect on May 16, 1943) from the country warehouse points, plus freight tax, or the shipping point designated by the producer, to such terminal markets; except that in the appropriate counties of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin such rates shall be computed on the basis of the average freight rates from all shipping points other than sub-terminal markets in each county to the appropriate terminal market.

Each approved warehouse will be advised as to the loan rate applicable to wheat stored in such warehouse. Producers may obtain from the county committee the loan values applicable to wheat stored on each farm and in the public warehouses.

Storage allowance of 7c per bu will be advanced at the time of the loan on all farm-stored wheat. Farm-stored loans will mature on demand but not later than Apr. 30, 1945. Warehouse-stored loans will mature on demand but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

To help feed the vast Russian army in the field, as well as the workers behind the lines, lend-lease has shipped 1,077,000 tons of food. This included 233,052 tons of wheat and wheat products, 47,355 tons of cereals and cereal products, 12,470 tons of dried milk powder up to Apr. 30, E. R. Stettinius reported June 14.

Factors Affecting the Keeping Quality of Grain

By W. F. GEDDES, Div. of Agric. Biochemistry University Farm, St. Paul
(Abstract of address given before the meeting of the Grain Elevator Superintendents' at Duluth)

The heating of grain in storage is the result of respiration, a phenomenon which is common to all living organisms. Respiration in the presence of air is termed aerobic respiration and is analogous to oxidative combustion in that oxygen is combined with the food materials being utilized with the liberation of heat and the reduction of carbon dioxide and water as end products. Usually stored grain is living material, and hence respiration is an inherent characteristic of the grain itself; in addition the respiration of microorganisms (bacteria, molds) and insects associated with the grain may account for a large share of the respiratory activity exhibited in storage. Grain is a relatively poor conductor of heat; wheat at 12.5 to 14.5% moisture, for example, has a heat insulating value about equal to that of sawdust.

WHEN RESPIRATION occurs at a sufficiently rapid rate to produce heat more quickly than it can be dissipated, the temperature of the grain rises and heat damage may result. In laboratory studies of the factors affecting the keeping quality of grain in storage, it is much more convenient to measure the production of carbon dioxide, or the consumption of oxygen, rather than the heat production itself. The majority of the scientific studies have involved measurements of the carbon dioxide production. The earlier studies have shown that carbohydrates are the principal constituents of the grain which are oxidized and that the respiratory activity of the germ of cereal grains is many times greater than that of the endosperm.

Moisture content has long been recognized as one of the major factors determining the intensity of respiration of stored grain. If, for example, increasing increments of water are added to a sample of wheat and the rate of carbon dioxide production determined at 100° F after the water has become uniformly distributed, it is found that there is a very slow increase in the respiratory rate with increasing moisture content until a moisture level of somewhere between 14 and 15% is attained. At higher moistures, there is a very sharp increase in the rate of carbon dioxide production.

THE MOISTURE CONTENTS exceeding those at which a break in the moisture-respiration curve occurs obviously involve a great storage hazard. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and soybeans differ not only in their relative rates of respiration, but also in the form of their moisture-respiration curves. Of the grains listed, rye exhibits the lowest and flaxseed the highest rate of respiration. The low respiration of rye is in line with the relatively small germ area in proportion to the total area and the smooth surface of the kernel (which is not conducive to microorganic growth).

THE HIGH RESPIRATORY rate of oil seeds such as flaxseed and soybeans, is in part attributable to their high content of fatty oils which are immiscible with water. For example, in flaxseed containing 40% of oil and having a moisture content of 10% in the entire seed, the moisture content of the non-oil portion of the seed would be approximately 16.5%. As the carbohydrates are the principal constituents utilized in respiration, it is obvious that the respiring material in oil seeds is higher in moisture than in cereal grains of the same moisture content.

FACTORS OTHER THAN MOISTURE and kind of grain have a significant influence on grain respiration. Cracked, shriveled and immature kernels respire more rapidly than sound plump grain of the same moisture content; the presence of foreign material and of sprouted frosted or heat-damaged kernels has also been shown to increase respiration. Other factors being equal, increases in temperature up to 55°

[Concluded on page 503]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Odern, Tex., June 6.—Grain sorghums and corn 50% better than in 1942. Grain sorghum harvest just starting.—Edroy Grain & Elevator Co., Wm. Heuermann.

New Albany, Ind., June 18.—Season here very late. Still planting corn and soybeans. Old corn scarce. Heavy volume poultry raising.—N. V. Troutman, Pres., Natural Ice & Products Co.

Boonville, Ind.—The yields of corn, soybeans and barley in Warrick County this year will be far below that of previous years, according to grain and crop experts who have made a survey of the county. Thus far all the corn has not been planted.—W. B. C.

Lafayette, Ind.—Illinois corn yields may be cut by 25 to 50 per cent unless steps are taken to combat the European borer, which increased more rapidly in this state during 1942 than in any similar area of the United States since it became established in this country.—W. B. C.

Pendleton, Tex., June 7.—Practically no beans or peas raised here for market. The oat crop is slightly better than last year; none plowed up. This is a rather poor wheat country, tho there is a small acreage with an average yield, ten to fifteen bushels per acre.—M. A. Carpenter.

Madison, Wis., June 14.—The grain crops, while not quite as good as a year ago, are generally showing a high condition. Seeding was a little late in Wisconsin but the cool spring has been favorable to the stooling of grain, and stands for the most part are good.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Sanborn, Minn., June 17.—Our crop prospects for this year are very much in doubt due to too much rain. Corn is scarce and hard to get. New crop is over half drowned out, remainder very far behind. Feed and feed grains will be hard to get and there is definitely a shortage.—Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Bruce Edgar, mgr.

Portland, Ore., June 15.—Winter wheat and barley are heading in some of the milder areas, while in the western Oregon counties spring barley is being sown. Small grains are doing well. Corn planting is nearing completion, and early corn is up. Cutting of alfalfa and clover is progressing. Pastures are improving.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ill., June 18.—Corn practically all planted and up in three days. Soybeans, also growing fast. Where ground has been reworked; light rains will help a lot from now on. Oats short, and heading out. Many fields with drowned out spots. Lots of hay cut and mostly being baled. Good crop.—Ottawa Co-operative Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—Small grains have generally made satisfactory progress, considering the late spring. Seeding of flaxseed is still going on and only a few days of favorable weather are now needed to finish a record acreage. With moisture ample for some time, and with the increase in acreage, a big increase in flax production is in prospect.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Canada Expects Increased Oilseed Production

Given good weather, Canadian oilseed crops this year will reach record levels, according to a report today to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Flaxseed will provide the bulk of the crop but increased production of soybeans, sunflowerseed and rapeseed also is expected. Canadian farmers were requested by their Government to expand their production of oilseeds this year, not only to ease the domestic supply situation with respect to vegetable oils, but also to augment supplies of home produced oilcake and meal for use in a greatly expanded livestock feeding program. With these ends in view, the 1943 acreage goals were set at 2,500,000 acres for flaxseed, 90,000 acres for soybeans, 75,000 acres for sunflowerseed, and 10,000 acres for rapeseed.

Helena, Mont., June 16.—Winter wheat and rye made progress during the week with winter wheat now coming into the boot, and rye now headed out. There is considerable mention of weediness in winter wheat where stands were thinned out by winter damage. Spring grains altho late are generally much more promising than the fall sown grains with the only complaint being the lack of sunshine during the past three weeks of almost continuous daily showers.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Springfield, Ill., June 15.—Condition of winter wheat ranges from fairly good to good except for considerable areas that are poor. In the main the crop is headed except in the extreme north where it has just started to head. Much is in the blooming stage, with many localities reporting good-sized heads. In the extreme south some fields are reported ready for the binder. Two reporters in widely scattered localities of the south mention that frequent rains have caused poor filling of the heads.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist.

Winnipeg, Man., June 18.—While the wheat acreage is small, the amount sown on summer fallow is much larger than normal and given favorable conditions, should produce a crop well above average. The seeding of coarse grains has been retarded and indications are that the full acreage will not now be seeded. This applies particularly to flax. Eastern Canadian provinces have had a disastrous season this spring. Persistent rains have made field work almost impossible and the areas sown to grain are far below normal. This applies almost uniformly through Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.—James Richardson & Sons.

Dodge City, Kans., June 18.—During the past 10 days rains have covered nearly all part of the state. Across central Kansas they amounted to floods which were also accompanied by destructive hail storms that were reported to have reduced the Kansas wheat crop a few million bushels. In places rains came too late to change earlier prospects; while in others, came just in time to bring the crop to maturity in fine shape. The northern half of the state is generally reported to have good wheat prospects; oats and barley are also good. The western two tiers of counties also promise a good wheat crop, running a little poorer to the southwest where barley and oats promise very little. South-central Kansas will have a much lighter crop than last year. On a drive into western Kansas last week the writer saw some mighty fine wheat in Kearny, Hamilton and Greeley counties. I believe production in those counties will exceed that of last year. My observations were that wheat is generally above average north and west of a diagonal line drawn from Hays to Garden City; while south and east of that line the crop is generally below average and promises materially less than was raised last year. Recent rains will, no doubt, add to the yield, and believe that the state will harvest 150 million bushels or more. The rains came in good time to boost the grain sorghums which had been planted and are yet to be planted in western Kansas. The high price of these grains is encouraging a large acreage. Livestock on pasture are doing well.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n., J. E. Moyer, Secy.

C.B.&Q. R.R. Co. Crop Report

Winter wheat crop in Illinois and Iowa in good condition. In Iowa it is estimated 69,210 acres are planted as compared with 80,200 acres last year.

Missouri, condition of crop about 83% of normal. Need warm dry weather. In eastern part of Nebraska wheat fair to good. Considerable lodging reported in low lands. Wheat is in heading stage, cool weather beneficial—no rust reported.

Kansas crop fair. Colorado crop doing well. South Dakota crop expected to average 15 bus. to acre. Estimated 11,800 acres planted in our territory.

Montana acreage smaller than last year. Condition fair to good. Crop beginning to stool out.

Spring wheat in Illinois making fair progress.

Corn planting in Illinois and Iowa delayed by heavy rains. Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, crop retarded because of cold or wet weather. In many instances planting still under way.

Oats in Illinois and Iowa has made good progress. Missouri condition about 82% of normal. Nebraska crop reported good, also in Kansas.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—The weather finally warmed up, and all reports indicate that the crop is making a rapid growth. One report from Miles City, Montana, says some of the early planted spring wheat is heading out. This, of course, is unusually early but if we have favorable growing weather our spring wheat crop, at least west of the Missouri River, will reach that stage early in July. Outside of corn, all reports picture almost an ideal condition for this time of the year.—Electric Steel Elevator Div., Russell-Miller Milling Co.

Decatur, Ill., June 19.—Soybean planting is still under way, and no doubt in the bottom lands this work will be going on until the first of the month. The beans that have been planted are germinating quickly, and the late working of the fields helped to destroy weeds. Beans that are up show splendid stands. In the flooded areas some of the low spots have to be replanted. The earlier planted beans now cover the ground. Tractors are doing double time, pulling rotary hoes through bean fields that are dry enough to cultivate.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., June 19.—We have had a good deal of 90 degree temperature in our office this week, just now at 1:30 P. M. it is 86 degrees. Wonderful corn weather, nights have been comfortably warm, corn is just not growing, it is jumping up. Ninety per cent of the corn is planted, same is true of soybeans. Many soybeans are up, some of them high enough to cover the ground. Don't think there is any doubt but what we will have an average crop of corn in this part of Indiana if frost stays off until the middle of Sept., we won't have much soft corn, but we can't afford to have very much unfavorable corn weather before September.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., June 10.—The Crop Reporting Board reports the acreage of winter wheat for harvest as 33,310,000, the prospective yield as 15.1 bus. and the estimated production 501,702,000 bus., against 703,253,000 bus. last year.

Spring wheat condition June 1 was 85% against 89 a year ago, and the indicated production is 228,822,000 bus., against 278,074,000 bus. last year.

Rye acreage is 3,137,000, production 33,841,000, against 57,341,000 bus. last year.

Oats promise 1,168,850,000 bus., against 1,358,730,000 bus. last year.

Barley promises 371,044,000 bus., against 426,150,000 bus. in 1942.

Flaxseed Crop and Movement

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—Everyone hoped that when seeding was out of the way farmers would get around to moving into Minneapolis the balance of their supplies of last year's flax crop. In view of present selling prices there appeared to be no incentive to withhold flax further from the market.

The arrivals in Minneapolis during the last week have been so light that we are beginning to wonder whether there is much flax back in the county to ship. Including deliveries of 134,000 gross bushels of flaxseed at Minneapolis during the last week, we calculate that approximately 30,200,000 net bushels of domestic flax have been marketed since Aug. 1, 1942. This represents approximately 75 per cent of the Government's Dec. 1 estimated production of 40,660,000 bus. Calculating that approximately 5 million bushels of flax were used for seed this year, it would appear that the Government's final estimate of last year's crop was too high by several million bushels.

There has been an abundance of rain over the Northwest during the past week. Today the weather is clear throughout the flax-growing territory and temperatures are much more of a summer style than they have been for most of May and June. The rain of the past three weeks has done the flax crop a lot of good. There may be some complaints of damage in low spots owing to standing water, but a wet spring will usually give flax a grand start. Most reports reaching this office indicate a well-rooted, strong plant in most of the flax-growing area. In Kansas flax is making a good growth and is in the flowering stage over most of the east central area. In California the new flax crop which amounts to about 5,100,000 bus., is being marketed rapidly.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fort Worth, Tex.—June 11 this market received 33 cars of new wheat, increasing the total to 100 cars. All graded No. 1.

Ottawa, Ill., June 18.—Old corn movement, very slow, owing to heavy farm work. Old oats about all in market. Season two weeks late, but good weather will catch up.—Ottawa Co-operative Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New wheat received June 14 totaling 98 cars, graded 94 cars No. 1 and the balance No. 2, No. 3 and sample. Protein ranged 11.80 to 15.10% and averaged 13.12%; test, 58 to 63 lbs.; moisture, 11.4 to 15.9%, average 13.2%.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Eleven cars of new wheat received here June 10 averaged 12.80 per cent protein, 62.7 lbs., and 13.3 per cent moisture. All the wheat graded No. 1 and ranged 12.20 to 14.10 per cent protein, 61.1 to 64 lbs., 12.2 to 14 per cent moisture.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first barley from the 1943 crop arrived June 17 from Argonia, Kan. The grain graded No. 2, 46-lb., "tough" on account of 15% moisture. The arrival was nine days later than the first barley received a year ago. Two years ago first receipts were on June 23.

Hennessey, Okla.—The first two loads of 1943 new wheat arrived at the Farmers Elevator June 9, brought in by J. K. Kokojan of the Bison community. It was an early variety, showing considerable moisture, and tested 61 lbs. A third load from the same field June 10 showed a moisture content of 14.6.

Walters, Okla.—The first wheat from the 1943 crop arrived here at the Farmers Elevator June 2, two loads, one brought by A. A. Carter, east of here, the other by J. W. Maur, living west. Both loads tested 61 lbs. to the bushel. The wheat was combined and the work was done in each instance for experimental purposes. Moisture tests showed 16 per cent.

Spokane, Wash.—Inspections of wheat at the Spokane terminal during May totaled 1,030 carloads, topping all terminals in the northwest. Pasco was second with 1,027 and Seattle third, 961 Portland, fourth 707. Spokane's showing of carlot inspections for the season to date is even more impressive, the total reaching 16,677 against 14,655 for the like period a year ago.—F. K. H.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May, in bushels, as compared with May, 1942, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 2,616,313 (2,746,380); corn, 7,800 (289,922); oats, 19,375 (38,575); rye, (1,428); barley, 10,000 (11,666); soybeans, 480,557 (36,918); flaxseed, 67,500 (1,771,720); shipments, wheat, 2,942,000 (870,000).—Dept. of Info. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May as compared with May, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 2,602,177 (16,211); corn, 47,555; oats, 14,933 (3,971); rye, (9,570); shipments, wheat, 2,907,699 (164,227); corn 308,058 (5,015); oats, 33,414 (4,000); rye, (1,000); barley, 1,032 (663); soybeans, 118,234.—Commercial Exchange, John W. Frazier.

July was 8c.

Decatur, Ill., June 12.—Naturally, under present conditions there has been no improvement in the corn situation, and livestock liquidation is gaining momentum. One southern market reports not a finished animal, hog or steer, in their market for three weeks. Hogs weighing 140, 150 and 160 lbs. are going to market as it is impossible to obtain feed. Producers are the holders of any surplus corn supplies that exist and until there are developments that will warrant their liquidation of those supplies, there just will not be any corn moving in commercial channels to supply current needs. Feeding, generally, has been abnormally heavy and stocks have disappeared rapidly. Growers that have surpluses will be inclined to hold on until they are more assured as to the outcome of the new crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., June 17.—The following quantities, in bushels, of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending June 10, compared with the same period a week previous and a year ago, shown successively in parentheses: Wheat, 5,705,831 (5,603,511) (193,784,847); oats, 2,277,118 (2,263,399) (29,428,807); barley, 1,265,887 (1,090,734) (24,768,055); rye, 235,793 (260,740) (5,073,857); flaxseed, 56,244 (49,146) (4,708,696).—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion statistician.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May as compared with May, 1942 (shown in parentheses) expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,047,200 (435,200); corn, 905,600 (355,500); oats, 495,200 (308,700); rye, 303,000 (307,500); barley, 235,470 (70,500); soybeans, 180,800 (414,400); shipments, wheat, 173,400 (385,600); corn, 644,800 (414,000); oats, 443,100 (218,400); rye, 34,500 (31,500); barley, 169,500 (33,000); soybeans, 152,000 (22,400).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May as compared with May, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 467,200 (272,000); corn, 445,500 (463,500); oats, 390,000 (446,000); rye, 28,500 (1,500); barley, 70,000 (84,000); kafir and milo, 6,000 (9,000); soybeans, 46,500 (10,500); shipments, wheat, 1,102,400 (169,600); corn, 402,000 (304,500); oats, 56,000 (158,000); rye, 7,500 (1,500); barley, 14,000 (57,750); kafir and milo, (1,500); soybeans, 46,500.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Peoria, Ill.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May as compared with May, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 676,700 (250,000); corn, 2,420,150 (3,710,000); oats, 152,000 (136,000); rye, 13,200 (49,200); barley, 298,800 (341,400); soybeans, 558,500 (105,800); millfeed, tons, 13,900 (13,440); shipments, wheat, 846,300 (418,500); corn, 1,178,250 (1,328,500); oats, 178,000 (58,000); rye, 9,600 (13,200); barley, 184,900 (134,200); soybeans, 484,000 (120,800); millfeed, tons, 15,820 (18,920).—J. L. White, Peoria Board of Trade.

Winchester, Ind.—Went to Chicago, tried to buy some corn, nobody had any to sell; think of it going to Chicago wanting to buy 15,000 to 25,000 bus. of corn, couldn't buy a hatful. Don't know what we are going to do with our feed business if we don't get corn soon. In my humble opinion, if the government would take the ceiling off of corn, let it go to \$1.50 as quick as it would, it would stop some of this extravagant feeding and farmers would begin to sharpen their pencils, figure a little to see if they could make a profit on 14c hogs and \$1.50 corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14.—New wheat reached Kansas City three days earlier than a year ago, first arrival coming in today, but otherwise the latest since 1935. The new wheat originated at Kiowa, Kan., and Yewet, Okla. reshipped from Wichita and graded No. 1 dark, 64 and 64.2 lbs., 13.3 per cent moisture and 11.15 to 11.90 per cent protein. The Kiowa car was the first in and, following custom, it was sold at auction, going to an elevator concern at \$1.41 per bushel or 5c over July for No. 1 dark, 64.2 lbs., 13.3 per cent moisture and 11.15 per cent protein. Last year first arrivals were sold at auction and by competitive bidding at \$1.13½ to \$1.16, or the July price to 2½c over. Two years ago the first car sold at only 95½c for No. 1 dark, 12.50% protein, but the premium over

Factors Affecting Keeping Quality of Grain

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C have been found to result in an increase in respiratory rate. On the other hand, an accumulation of carbon dioxide in the interseed atmosphere depresses respiration; it must be emphasized, however, that grain will respire in an oxygen-free atmosphere, but at a greatly reduced rate.

IT IS NOW RECOGNIZED that microorganisms play a part in the heating and spoilage of stored grain but their relative importance in relation to the respiration of the seed itself is difficult to evaluate since the microorganisms are found within the seeds, as well as on their surfaces so that it is not possible completely to kill them or inhibit their growth by non-volatile solid antiseptic agents. Volatile agents which penetrate the seed may influence the respiration of the grain itself. Microorganisms are always found in abundance in heating grains and the moisture contents at which the rates of respiration of grain markedly increase roughly coincide with the moisture at which molds begin to proliferate freely. Viable grain is less easily attacked by such microorganisms than dead organic matter but it is well known that grain stored under conditions which predisposes it to heating loses its viability very rapidly. Recent researches indicate that the heating of soybeans is more or less proportional to the growth of microorganisms which in turn is related to the moisture and temperature. The condition known as "sick wheat" (in which the seed loses its viability and the germ darkens in color and becomes rancid) is probably due to bacteria growing in a limited supply of oxygen.

HIGH MOISTURE and high temperatures (up to about 55°C or 131°F) not only increase the respiratory rate of the grain and of microorganisms associated with it, but also favor insects. Dr. R. T. Cotton of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A., has pointed out that the common insect pests of stored grain cannot breed in grain containing 9% or less of moisture and the adults of many species soon die. Active breeding of most grain insects does not occur at temperatures below 70°F.

RECENT STUDIES by the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry, University of Minnesota, with soybeans stored in a commercial elevator have shown quite definitely that a movement of inter-seed air occurs. This evidence was obtained by inserting pipes to a series of depths at each of four points in a bin which was then filled with soybeans. At intervals over a four-month period, temperature readings were taken and gas samples analyzed for each depth and point across the bin.

The regions of highest carbon dioxide concentration did not coincide with the regions of high temperature. As heating occurs, the interseed air at the point decreases in density and rises. The hot air has a greater water absorptive capacity and when it diffuses into areas where the grain is cool, the saturation point of the air may be reached. The excess moisture will condense on the cold grain and raise its moisture to a point where conditions will be favorable for active respiration of the grain, and the development of molds, fungi and insects. This movement of warm air of high moisture content and the precipitation of excess moisture in cold grain may well account for "hot spots" and localized insect development.

The corn refining industry, producer of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of American corn, widely used in industry and for food purposes, is in imminent danger of having to shut down its dozen large plants in the middlewest within the next 30 days, the Corn Industries Research Foundation warned in a statement from New York.

Wet Corn Millers to Cut Output

The wet corn milling food advisory committee at its recent meeting in Washington reported that the wet corn milling industry has been operating at capacity since June, 1941. Committee members stated that any loss in production is a complete loss that cannot be regained during the emergency. They said also that if present employees are permitted to seek positions elsewhere because of inability to obtain full time employment in the wet corn milling industry, it would be difficult to find new labor and to resume operations.

On account of the small amount of corn coming from the farm the committee recommended a cut of output to 70 per cent of capacity, unless shortage of corn is relieved.

Elevator Superintendents Discuss Pressing Problems

What started to be only an executive meeting to replace the annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A., resulted in a worth while convention with representatives from different parts of the country. Seeking ways and means to increase the efficiency of their plants being operated under war winning conditions, these operators of grain handling and processing plants discussed not only mechanical problems, but safety within their respective plants and the handling and storage of grains and soybeans.

All sessions were held in the Duluth Hotel, Duluth, Minn., June 18 and 19, interrupted occasionally by the foghorn and the sirens of the grain and ore boats in the adjacent harbor.

Friday morning was given over to registration and an inspection trip through the new elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. The visitors were conducted through this modern grain elevator by Russell Johnson, supt. of the elevator, starting at the top of the workhouse and ending with the watching of the unloading of two cars of wheat over the Richardson Car Dumper.

Friday Afternoon Session

This first session was started with a luncheon tendered the visitors by the Duluth Grain Elevator managers. It was an elaborate meal, the piece de resistance being lake trout. The international scope of the Society was kept in mind by the flags of the U. S. and Canada which were on display.

PRES. GILBERT LANE, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., called the business session to order, and expressed his appreciation for the splendid attendance.

K. S. BAGLEY, v.p., Duluth Board of Trade, extended a welcome from his organization and practically turned this great grain port over to the visitors.

In responding to this welcome, Pres. Lane said: "It has taken a global war to convince certain people in high places that our industry, grain, is the world's oldest and largest industry, and we want to call the world's attention to the thought that free enterprise isn't reaped quite

as easily as is the defenseless little grains of wheat with which many of us make our livelihood, and this grain of wheat becomes a private first class in the world's largest army. Today we make our bid for a continued and permanent place in a time honored profession, and we should be grateful that this golden grain is one of the big guns of this war, and that men of the grain trade are really the men right behind the guns."

WALTER MCCARTHY, Capitol Elevator Co., Duluth, a member of the National Grain Trade Council, after a few remarks regarding the relationship between the front office and the superintendent, told of his experiences during his course of training in the Army Orientation School.

1ST V.P., R. B. POW, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William Ont., brought greetings from the Dominion, and added: We are indeed fortunate we can hold a meeting of this kind under such conditions as we are today facing. Other countries are working under a cloud of fear and danger. While in our countries we know we are at war, and have our difficulties with ration books and coupons, none of us feel we are making a real sacrifice to the winning of the war.

President Lane's Annual Message

It is a pleasure and an honor to be privileged to guide the destinies of our far-flung and widely acclaimed association, but it has likewise given me no end of satisfaction to know how well and how constructively we have advanced, and to be able to tell you of our progress.

No association goes forward simply by wishing to grow up and amount to something. No, staunch and reliable workers spread from one end of the land to the other have collectively contributed to our present position. It is to them that I wish to acclaim praise and bestow much of the credit for keeping the wheels of our association turning with the kind of precision and responsibility that troubled times demand.

I am extremely happy to report that during my custody of our vehicle of advancing thought and improved technique, namely the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, the funds on hand have reached an all-time high of \$747.37 as of this morning, June 18, 1943. We've all heard the expression of the tail wagging the dog, however, and in connection with our financial position I will tell you that the safety work undertaken by the Society amidst much opposition and an almost utter lack of interest in the beginning today is responsible for \$642.58 of that balance, thanks to the wholehearted endorsement and participation in this extra-curricular activities.

THE SOCIETY has a balance from our 1942 Safety Contest of \$137.22—out of which suitable trophies for the winners must be purchased. Our 1943 Safety Contest fund now totals \$225.00. Safety Manual sales show a net credit of \$280.36, and I most earnestly suggest that you put this splendid work especially prepared for us by our capable Safety Contest Director, Clarence W. Turning, to increasing advantage for your company by distributing copies to your men, by holding safety meetings using the manual as your text, all in an effort to conserve manpower, profits, materials and supplies.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS make it mandatory that increasing attention be given to our personnel problems and safety work. But these same factors also have influenced this association. Many members have passed to their reward, some left this earthly circle of ours years before their allotted three score and ten. Their places are going to be mighty hard to fill. We shall have to give a little more of ourselves to try to keep faith with those who were numbered among our workers of yesterday.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW MEMBERS. I am pleased to tell you, that during the year thirty-four new members have joined hands with us to help the industry achieve better

methods, more efficient processes, greater economies, and fewer hazards. These men have become interested in this progressive body in the main through the individual efforts of some other member. During the coming year it becomes obvious that each of us must give a few more moments to maintaining our present momentum.

If the number of grain handling and processing plants on this continent do not stop blowing or burning up, we won't have any industry at the rate we are going. Dr. David J. Price has warned us all of the startlingly bad record we have made since Pearl Harbor with a 250 per cent increase in fires alone during 1942 over the previous 10-year average. Explosions, too, have soared out of sight, with a greater aggregate loss for the first five months of this year than in the entire previous 10 years. This Society started out to be a body devoted to solving the dust explosion problem. Then the drought years came along and blow-ups sunk to almost nil. Higher water tables, increased moisture in grain, a 45 per cent increase in the volume of grain being handled over the past two years alone, and accentuated governmental responsibilities has not permitted us the time we should have insisted be taken to do our best brand of housekeeping. Gentlemen, I implore you, we MUST NOT continue neglecting this important routine chore, for if we do, that all-important war-contribution, FOOD, won't be available for our sons and daughters, our brothers and sisters to help in winning this war. Already enough food has been lost to feed a sizeable army for over a year.

The recent \$6,000,000 explosion and fire in Oakland, Calif., and the \$5,500,000 explosion and fire in Saginaw, Tex., were but two of the worst so far this year. Other losses added together will probably approach this total. I'll just let the figures talk. When you return to your respective plants no one will have to tell you what to do.

THIS SOCIETY of ours has contributed greatly to the rapid dissemination of valuable information and practices to our membership. Programs presented at most of the Chapters' monthly meetings have resulted in profitable gains for respective firms. The Safety Engineering courses described before our various groups was quickly subscribed to. This step doubtless resulted in the saving of untold manhours that might have been lost through carelessness and inadequate training of green workers.

The Job Instruction Training, or as it is sometimes referred to, Training Within Industry, was widely subscribed to, and with gratifying results, to say the least. This one find alone was worth our membership dues for a hundred years.

Our Society's annual Safety Contest, in which I am happy to report now has fifty-one entered, a new high, has likewise contributed further to our contributions to help our firms in this crying time of need.

All in all, your Society has undertaken, and, I'm sure, will continue to undertake a constantly expanding program of projects that will keep both it and its members in the lead.

The Chicago Chapter's members have been experimenting for the benefit of all with women in men's jobs. I am doubly sure all will appreciate learning that on some jobs in our plants requiring light work with the hands, white women are about 90 per cent as efficient as men. One plant found white women just as capable as men in their bag cleaning department, although records show them to be but 65 per cent. All in all they will average about 75 per cent as efficient as men on the lighter work. They are no good whatsoever on heavy work. Colored women are from 100 to 135 per cent as efficient in manual jobs, and they are far more reliable, as a rule. Some have experimented with them for unloading cars and the experiment can now be termed a decided success. Absenteeism, that devouring creature that is so undermining the war effort, is a minimum factor with Mandy and Belinda.

On our fruitful and productive program you will be told of other labor saving developments in this all-important matter of car unloading which have been fathered from infancy by your association and instigated by your own Oscar Olsen. While there is no financial incentive to invest new capital under present tax procedures, nevertheless the manpower situation presently commands your attention and serious consideration of this improvement. As a matter of fact I am told that the labor unions in Buffalo are asking for more installations similar to those they already have. After the war such devices will be in increasing demand, so much so that the plant without one will be at a decided disadvantage.

PLANT SUPERVISION is a task of mounting significance on the ledger of our downtown offices. It is a factor which can contribute more to the credit side of the business than most everything else. During the coming year I sincerely trust we will all excel in this division of our responsibility, just like we have done in making seven-league boots strides in



Gilbert Lane, Chicago, Retiring Pres.

the spheres of efficiency, economy, and safety. I see ahead of us an era of increased co-operation from and with management, of greater collaboration with the front office, of ascending dependency upon the man in the plant. I know we not only can take it, but we'll give with a new born confidence. Our positions with our firms are requiring an ever-increasing knowledge.

The purposes of this gathering, in addition to conducting the business affairs of our association, are to stimulate thought and leadership among your national and chapter officers, directors, committeemen.

DR. W. F. GEDDES, Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Minnesota, with the aid of slides gave an interesting talk on Heating Grain. Excerpts from his address will be found elsewhere in this number.

HARRY R. CLARK, Chief Grain Inspector, Omaha, who aided so materially in making the Omaha convention the outstanding success it proved to be, brought greetings from the Omaha market, and was on hand at all sessions giving freely of his wide knowledge of the grain business.

C. P. O. CONRAD STEVENSON, U. S. Coast Guard, explained in as great detail as war time restrictions will permit, the precautions which are being taken to protect the grain elevators on the Duluth-Superior waterfront.

C. J. WINTERS, supt. Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, told of waterfront plant protection in his locality.

HAROLD WILBER, supt. of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, discussed the Best Application of Our Ability to Help Win the War. The highlights of his address are given elsewhere in this number.

In his annual message, reporting on the year's activities of the Society, presented an encouraging report of the advancement of the Society. His report follows:

SEC'Y DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago, reporting on the work of his office, said in part: Our great difficulty right now seems to be the holding of old members. The war has upset the normal routine of our members' business. Many of our former members have lost their jobs, gone into other work or have just not renewed their membership, and we have yet to learn of the reason for not doing so. Our officers have been very cooperative in the securing of new members.

We have endeavored to mail a bulletin to each of you occasionally. To publish a bulletin which will be of help and interest to you, we should have factual information. We have no desire to fill this bulletin with just words, but aim to give you worthwhile information. To get this factual information we send out letters to members asking them specific questions, but I must report that replies are negligible. There is no other way to get this information and we would greatly appreciate it if you would answer these letters promptly. It is for your benefit and for the good of the entire membership.

There is no good reason why our membership is not considerably larger, and I am sure we can get a greater percentage of the potential membership if each of you would make a real effort to bring in one or more members each year.

Saturday Morning Session

HERBERT C. BRAND, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., was in the chair for this session, and first presented G. Campini, of the Duluth Board of Education, who reviewed the work being done by the government in its program for the education of new employees.

MR. POW spoke briefly on Plant Supervision in war time, saying: In this day plant supervision is more difficult than in the balmy days when there was plenty of material for repairs, and new equipment was not difficult to obtain and skilled help was plentiful, whereas today parts and material are no longer available and we must rely on our own resources and improvisation to keep our plants in operation. We who are in charge of these plants must give closer attention to the men and the plant, to prevent

untoward incidents which will affect the operation of the plant. Machines and men must function properly at all times, and it is imperative that we pay closer attention to the little things to avoid delay and expense. Mr. Pow commented on the water front property protection along the Fort William-Port Arthur waterfront, and related some of the experiences of operators of the distress storage units which were erected in the twin ports during the past few years.

AUTOMATIC POWER SHOVEL

LEONARD DANIELSON, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, described an automatic power shovel which is proving so successful in a Buffalo elevator, stating that while it could not compete with the modern grain car unloader in efficiency, it did fill a need in the older plants which are not adapted to the installation of these dumpers. Mr. Danielson also expressed the opinion that hopped gondola cars could be more widely used for the transport of grain, and that inasmuch as the railroads furnished cars for oil and livestock they should furnish a car for grain which could be loaded and unloaded without the installation by elevators of expensive equipment.

LUBRICATION

VINCENT A. SHEA, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, discussed Lubrication, a subject of great importance in these days when it is so necessary that all equipment is operating at top efficiency. He said: "Today we are confronted with the economical operation of our plants: New types of machines perfected do not prompt us, but their economy forces us to buy them and remove entire batteries of machines, still serviceable, for these newer models, and the extra cost is soon dissipated in the time saved, less maintenance required, less spoilage of our product or a better product produced. Do we pay equal attention to the continued advance in lubrication?"

"Do we always keep in mind that the essential point in the lubrication of any contacting moving metal parts is the quality of the small film immediately between these moving parts, rather than the quantity these parts are submerged in or surrounded with? This extra quality and selection of the proper type of lubricants should not prompt us, but force us to secure the correct lubricants and the correct method of application, for the same obvious reasons that forced us to install new machines.

"An important factor so often overlooked or never considered, is the fact that the cost of applying lubricants is at least four times greater than the cost of the lubricant itself, varying with the quality of the lubricant and the method of lubrication. Condensing this to an actual test for a given period of time on a production unit, every application of lubricant 'A' in excess of that required for lubricant 'B' adds a definite amount to the real cost of lubricant 'A.' Or if the system of application 'A' prevents wasting a lubricant and maintains a perfect film in a bearing twice as long as in application 'B,' then by using the same lubricant in both types of application the cost of lubrication is lowered 50 per cent by employing type 'A' application.

"This calls for the installation of an efficient oil cup which can be used on any plain or ring oiling bearing, which can be installed in an upright position. Such a cup provides a positive, safe and clean lubrication and is the most economical, as it requires a remarkably small amount of lubricant to serve the bearing. It is a well known fact that a large percentage of oil applied to a bearing is wasted through drippage, an efficient grease cup prevents this. If such economies can be realized by the employment of such a lubricator, no doubt there are other devices to control the excessive use of lubricants. Certain lubricants are designed for particular applications and will render far better service, if used in their proper bearings.

"Too many of us are prone to believe that oils

are oils, and greases are greases, and leave the selection of types and applications to men in our employ who are not properly trained to determine the difference in lubricants or the amounts necessary to serve a bearing. Incidental benefits which are directly affected by the character of the lubricants employed are measured to the 'nth degree. Each additional degree of operating temperature reduced determines a certain amount of power consumption saved; this multiplied by the number of bearings employed may alone amount to the entire cost of lubrication or at least more than pay for the difference in the cost of two lubricants."

EMIL BUELENS, Glidden Co., Chicago, was given close attention during his description of the semi-automatic shovel rig which his company has built around the conventional Clark power shovel.

PAUL CHRISTENSEN, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, promised the superintendents he would soon have something which could aid them in the unloading of cars, and that it would be available to all just as soon as it has proved its efficiency.

OSCAR OLSEN, Peavey-Duluth Terminal, Duluth, stated that the grain elevator trade would do well to employ competent engineers to make a study of grain car unloading at the older elevators, to the end that an efficient, inexpensive device could be produced, which would reduce the labor and time required in unloading cars.

MR. BRAND, in common with every other superintendent, is faced with manpower problems, as was clearly brought out in his remarks regarding Personnel Relations.

Saturday Afternoon Session

CLIFF MacIVER, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, discussed the training of new employees. He said: Our most vital problem now is manpower. Job Instruction Training has been very helpful to us who took the course, in training men to replace those we have lost. This training program was brought out during World War I but at the conclusion of that war the government lost interest and the program was dropped. It presents a sure fire method of training and instruction of workers. It is a simple, compact method of training, and this we need as we are scraping the bottom in our endeavor to get help, and to make them fit into the job they must be trained properly as quickly



R. B. Pow, Fort William, Ont., President-elect Society Grain Elevator Superintendents

as possible. Mr. MacIver explained the program in detail, stating that if the worker has not learned the instructor has not taught.

V. J. BLUM, Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha, recounted his work in Venezuela in building and operating elevators for that government. This was given in detail in the Dec. 25, 1940, number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

CECIL BLAIR, Consolidated Elevator Co., Duluth, long a staunch supporter of the Society, paid it great tribute, saying: I think you are doing a great work, and it was a grand idea to include the Canadian men in your organization. That country has witnessed great development in the handling of grain, their problems are very much the same as yours. I have attended some of your meetings and have found them very much worthwhile. I know you had a tough time keeping the Society going, that you feel at times the managers are not giving you the support you think they should. They know you are doing a good job and while they may not so express themselves I am sure down in their hearts they are with you. Do not be brushed off, keep at it, you are doing a grand job, and I wish you even greater success.

GROVER MEYER, K. C. Power & Light Co., Kansas City, Mo., gave one of the most interesting talks of the meetings. His subject was Electronics and Grain Conditioning. His address will be published in a later number.

OSCAR OLSEN read his report on the Safety Contest, which is published elsewhere in this number.

FRANK (SLIM) CARLSON, Occident Elevator, Duluth, one of the outstanding leaders in the safety program, read an interesting paper on Safety which will be published later.

Saturday Evening Session

This final session of this streamlined convention was opened by Mr. Pow.

SAFETY FIRST

M. M. NOXON, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, continued the discussion of safety, saying: With the new type of help which we are forced to employ our accidents will rise, and it is our duty to be even more watchful in our effort to reduce accidents. Prior to the war we had older men, that is, men who had been in our employ for some time. They were thoroughly sold on safety. Many of those we employ are 17 to 20, and as they expect to be called into the service any day they are interested only in getting by and waiting for pay day. Then there are the men from 40 to 60. It's difficult to convince them of the necessity of safety. They take the stand they have worked for so many years without an accident they can continue with that record. And when you take into consideration that they never before worked in such a plant you can realize the greater need for cautioning them. They will not report minor accidents. Our job of promoting safety within our plants is becoming increasingly difficult, but we must not let up for a single moment.

O. B. DUNCAN, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., Kansas City, classed the careless worker as a national enemy, pointing out how accidents occur when a worker carelessly tosses tools onto the floor where another worker will stumble over them; the careless use of matches, especially when they are used as a toothpick, thrown away, to be picked up by a bird, carried to its nest on the cleaner floor where a mouse later finds it and after his gnawing it causes a fire which may result in considerable damage. Mr. Duncan also pointed out the need for a wider knowledge of first aid so as to take care of sudden illness or an accident before a physician arrives.

SICK WHEAT

P. A. KIER, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, brought up that perennial subject, Sick Wheat, and while he stated he did not know what sick wheat is, he has had considerable experience with it. It is his belief that the milling and baking tests are the only sure way of de-

termining when wheat is sick, and in these tests sick wheat bakes up as well as musty or sour wheat. The only way you can get rid of sick wheat is to sell it as such. I can see no reason why it cannot be used in the feed wheat program, and why the shipper should be penalized so heavily. Mr. Kier was also of the opinion that sick wheat may be caused by storage on farm and in the temporary steel tanks.

MR. BUELENS discussed the handling and storage of soybeans. This talk was published in a recent number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

PRES. LANE took over the chair and called for committee reports. Mr. Brand read the report of the Auditing Committee which found the books of the treasurer in good order.

For the Nominating Committee Sec'y Clark read its report which suggested the following officers: R. B. Pow, pres.; H. C. Brand, 1st vice-pres.; Harold Wilber, 2nd vice-pres.; Directors: Cliff MacIver, C. J. Winter, Emil Buelens and Fred Sibbald, Grand Trunk Elevator, Fort William. All were unanimously elected.

In tribute to the late Dan Loney and Jack Coughlin all stood in silence.

ROY HEINRICKSON, Terminal Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., made a motion, which was carried, expressing the appreciation of the Society for the courtesies shown the visitors by the Duluth Elevator Managers and to the Duluth Superintendents for the many kindnesses showered upon them.

PRES.-ELECT POW took the chair and expressed his gratitude for his elevation to the presidency of the Society, and pledged his continued effort to further the development of the Society and asked for the whole hearted support of the officers and members.

CONVENTION NOTES

Machinery representatives present included C. C. McElevey, The Day Co.; Vic Reid, Hart-Carter Co.; Bob Morgan and Guy Anderson, W. S. Nott Co.; V. L. Oliver, Superior Separator Co.

Frank Blodgett, on temporary leave from the Army, was on hand representing Weevil-Cide Co.

The Pilgrimage to Fort William-Port Arthur

Sunday afternoon twenty-seven of those attending the Duluth Convention boarded buses for the trip to the Canadian Head of the Lakes to inspect the distress storage units which have been erected during the past few years, and to take advantage of the hospitality of our Canadian neighbors. Monday morning was devoted to inspection of the storage units and elevators. At noon, as guests of R. B. Pow, P. C. Poulton, E. B. Sutherland, P. McCallum, Art Meyers, Jack Belanger and Jack Gibson,

the visitors had luncheon at the Prince Arthur Hotel, Port Arthur. The ladies occupied the seats of honor and, following custom, those occupying these seats made the only speeches. Mrs. Poulton extended greetings to the visitors and Mrs. Clark responded. Following the luncheon more inspection trips and the inevitable shopping tours were the order. Climaxing a busy and happy day all were guests at tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pow.

Later in the afternoon the visitors boarded the S. S. Noronic for the overnight return trip to Duluth and then to their homes.

In Attendance at Duluth Meeting

Visiting Superintendents included: Pat Bohan, Minneapolis; E. A. Buelens, Chicago; H. C. Brand, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Robert H. Bredt, Minneapolis; C. C. Bach, Minneapolis; Vincent Blum, Omaha; S. L. Champlin, Minneapolis; Gordon Clark, Sioux City, Ia.; Nelson Cotton, Fostoria, O.; Paul Christensen, Minneapolis; O. B. Duncan, Kansas City; Leonard Danielson, Chicago; E. N. Dietmeier, Minneapolis; John Goetzinger, Omaha; John A. Gibbs, Minneapolis; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City; E. A. Josephson, Sheboygan, Wis.; Jim Kier, Kansas City; Gilbert P. Lane, Chicago; C. A. MacIver, Minneapolis; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis; R. B. Pow, Fort William, Ont.; Vincent Shea, Minneapolis; Fred Sibbald, Fort William, Ont.; Charles F. Walker, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Charles Winters, New Orleans; Harold Wilber, Decatur, Ill.

Brazil Has Large Rice Surplus

The exportable surplus of milled rice from the current Brazilian crop may reach a record total ranging between 225 and 350 million pounds, according to a report to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations. Such a surplus would enable Brazilian rice growers this year to contribute substantially to the United Nations' food supply.

No estimate of production for the country as a whole is available as yet. The principal exporting State of Rio Grande do Sul, however, is expected to have a surplus of from 150 to 190 million pounds. The surplus in the State of Sao Paulo is estimated at from 50 to 150 million pounds. In addition a small export surplus is expected this year in the State of Santa Catarina.

Under an order dated April 9, exports will be permitted up to 50 per cent of the total production in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and up to one third of the total production in the remaining States of the country.

At Annual Meeting Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: C. D. Sturtevant of C. C. C.; J. F. Leahy, chairman National Grain Trade Council, and B. O. Holmquist, director Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

Hoosier Dealers Hear Rice and Westberg

The mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Indianapolis Board of Trade Assembly Room, June 9. Over 200 were registered.

PRES. H. E. MILLER, Greencastle, called the first session to order and presented Harold Gray, Crawfordsville, who pronounced the invocation. WALTER R. BECK, Shelbyville, led the group in singing patriotic songs before this and the afternoon session.

DR. F. W. QUACKENBUSH, State Chemist and Seed Commissioner, Lafayette, discussed recent changes in the state feed tag regulations. He said in part: Our Indiana state law was devised to give a square deal to the feed manufacturer and the feed buyer. You are now permitted to register alternative ingredients. This does not mean that the law has been relaxed, but makes it possible, during the emergency, to substitute ingredients which can be obtained. However, widespread use has not been made of the privilege. We do not know why this is so, whether the situation has been eased or if the need for such a provision in the law is not as great as we thought it to be. At the conclusion of the emergency the alternative tags will be recalled, as there will be no further need for them. Manufacturers will then have ample supplies and can revert back to manufacturing original formulas, and the provisions of the law will be strictly adhered to.

SAM L. RICE, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Metamora, O., brought greetings from his ass'n and expressed its gratification for the help it has received from the Indiana grain trade. His address, "An Appeal for Private Initiative," is published on page 435, June 9, GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis, read the report of the special constitution and by-laws committee, which recommended the change of the ass'n's name to the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, incorporation of the ass'n and the re-writing of the constitution and by-laws. These changes were suggested because they would clarify the title to property, fix the duties of the Board of Managers, exempt the officers of liability and fix the duty and control of the

officers. On motion the report was accepted and work will start immediately to carry out the provision of the report.

RALPH FIELD, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, outlined the purposes of the Feed Industry Council, explaining the sole purpose of the Council is to conserve vital protein ingredients and whether the feed ration is made up at home by the farmer, mixed by his local feed dealer or elevator, or by a feed manufacturer, the choice is entirely up to the farmer. If the feeders will cooperate, and generally speaking they are cooperating, the voluntary sharing plan will do a better job of spreading out the limited supply of protein ingredients than an arbitrary plan of restrictions. Complete cooperation on the part of all, however, is essential to insure adequate nutrition without waste among America's herds and flocks in 1943, and the Feed Industry Council to this end is doing a splendid job.

Mr. Field read a report which stated: That feed has been moving in record volume is clearly shown by the tonnage taxes collected by the various states. The danger lies in the fact that our livestock population continues to increase while our feed reserves are melting away at an alarming rate. In the case of soybeans, the harvested acreage is expected to be larger this year than last year. However, plans for the use of soybean flour for human consumption are increasing rapidly and it is reported from government sources that by Jan. 1 the usage of soybean flour will be at the rate of 750,000 tons per year. This means that we will have somewhat less soybean meal for feed next year than we have had this year.

SECY FRED SALE, Indianapolis, suggested an early adjournment of the morning session to allow the visitors to get into the restaurants before the noon day rush started.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

FREEMAN BRADFORD, Traffic Manager, Indianapolis Board of Trade, pinch-hitting for the I.C.C. and O.D.T., gave a talk on the Outlook on the Freight Car Situation which is published elsewhere in this number.

F. E. ALLISON, chairman, Grain Storage and Service Committee, Indianapolis, commented on the recent Chicago meeting of the

Country Elevator Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reported on page 416 of our May 26 number. Mr. Allison emphasized the fact that it is impossible for Indiana elevators, most of which are of small capacity to handle grain on the same margin, as western elevators, most of which are of large



H. C. Donovan, Peru, Ill.
Deceased.

capacity and handling a large volume of grain; that the margin should not be less than 5c ranging up to a percentage based on the individual handling cost which will range from 7c to 9c.

MR. SPRINGER suggested the handling of beans on a percentage basis, stating it is impossible to operate at a profit on a basis of 3.6 gross.

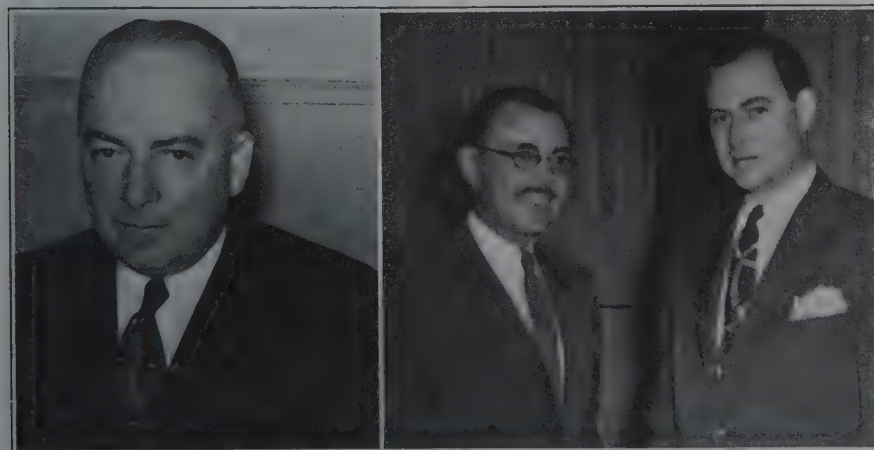
JOHN K. WESTBERG, O.P.A. Price Executive, repeated his remarks published in previous numbers of the Journals, stating if he had his way every enforcement officer in O.P.A. would be fired, leaving the enforcement of O.P.A. feed regulations to the trade, and then if they were not followed, the trade would be all set to take the worst licking it ever heard of.

Many questions were asked of Mr. Westberg concerning the corn ceiling, how feeders and elevators are to obtain corn.

At Annual Meeting Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

Ray Watson of North Bend, Neb., the new President of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, has been connected with Cherny & Watson Lumber Co., since 1920, having started with this company at Walthill, Neb., before it op-

erated grain handling plants. When in 1926 it purchased the elevator at North Bend, its main office was moved to North Bend, and it now handles grain at Rogers, Walthill, Winnebago and Albion, Neb.



Left to Right: Ray Watson, North Bend, President Elect; Secy. Phil Runion, Lincoln Nebr., and W. C. Covington, of OPA, Washington, D. C.—Photo by National Ass'n.

Death of H. C. Donovan

As an expert in farm machinery Henry C. Donovan was a trouble shooter sent by the Deering Company to make equipment work right in the farmer's field in all parts of the grain belt of North America.

The International Harvester Co. continued him in this employment until Geo. Marcy, pres. of the Armour Grain Co., learned of his uncanny ability to estimate probable outcome of crops and hired him away from the farm machinery industry, not to prepare crop reports for public circulation, but for the dependable guidance of its principal customers.

After the Armour Grain Co. discontinued, Mr. Donovan went with Logan & Bryan in 1927, who began publishing his forecasts. In 1933 he joined Thomson & McKinnon and continued reporting to them until his death June 10 at the home of his daughter at Peru, Ill. He had resided in Chicago until two years ago when age made it difficult for him to travel. He passed away after a heart attack, aged 75 years.

Pacific N.W. Grain Dealers Out to Win War

By F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida., June 15.—Re-electing Sol Reiman, Odessa, Wash., and selecting other officers of the 23rd annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n completed one of its most successful sessions.

L. M. Smith, Waterville, Wash., was named vice-president and George Schultz, Reardan, Wash., was re-elected treasurer. H. E. Morrison, Walla Walla, and B. J. Kiose, Spokane, were named to the executive committee. Don Gemberling, Spokane, is secretary.

Directors named include L. M. Smith, Waterville; A. J. Hale, Spokane; J. Schultz, C. W. Nelson, Seattle; H. E. Morrison; F. S. Roberts, Portland; W. H. Younger, Portland; R. P. Jones, Colfax, and W. R. Glover, Spokane. Hold over members are: S. E. Mikkelsen, Portland; G. C. Foster, Pendleton; C. M. Cook, LaCrosse; P. G. Ostrout, Portland; Frank Hunt, Washtucna; P. I. Welk, Walla Walla; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle; B. J. Kiose.

By resolution, the Ass'n voted to devote its initiative and energy toward the national program for winning the war. It voted to strike out the words "service charges" in its schedule for uniform grades and kept the differential between sacked and bulk wheat at 6c a bushel despite an effort to have it reduced to 5c.

To serve the war effort the committee on transportation recommended a plank that was adopted, placing the association behind the program to conserve transportation by loading box cars to capacity and to follow other recommendations looking towards conservation of shipping facilities.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Washington executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, top-lined the business sessions with his talk on national problems of the grain trade. He asserted the grain trade is at its greatest point of organization in history in its effort to back the war effort and to gain equitable consideration for its members pointed out the necessity for food production during the emergency and told of the goals of the group as private business enterprises. His address will be found elsewhere in this number.

"ABOUT 75 PER CENT of the world's population is looking towards the United States to bring them out of this turmoil of war and the aftermath," said Capt. W. A. Groce, director of civilian protection, Washington Defense Council. "Unless we conserve every ounce of food we may be in the same boat that Germany was at the end of the last war when they were starved into submission. Hundreds of thousands of the enemy are within our gates. Last year the fire loss to growing grain in Washington was the greatest in history, except during the last war. Average fire losses for 25 years has been \$350,000,000. Indifference of the average American has made this so. War demands that we pay attention to the situation and reduce hazards."

Prompt loading and unloading, ordering of minimum needs, avoidance of excessive circuitous routing, capacity loading, quick disposition after grading, elimination of extra inspections and curtailment of transit uses and operation were among the major points suggested by F. T. Westmeyer, district manager car service division of the Association of American Railroads, in a program to conserve use of railway cars for shipment of the 1943 wheat crop of the northwest.

"Moving grain to markets is the foremost problem of the railroads. We can't buy any box cars for the duration and there are only 400,000 cars in condition for service. We will squeeze 20,000 from the east and southeastern states for the harvest but shippers must give full co-operation if we are to handle the movement."

E. C. COREY, regional director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Portland, spoke

briefly, and Howard J. Peterson, Spokane, senior inspector of wage-hour division, department of labor told of the operations of the wage-hour law and stabilization act in regard to grain trade. He suggested that processors with specific problems apply for rulings relative to their cases.

"To avoid a possible embargo against you dealers on cars we are asking that you expedite all your shipping," said R. D. Lytle, Portland, regional chairman grain and grain products, transportation conservation committee. "The committee will meet in Chicago soon as we shall try to stop any orders from O.D.T. against the shipment of grain east. Transportation is the first essential in winning the war. Food may be piled high, but it is not worth anything unless it can be moved to the place needing it. We cannot get it to Guadalcanal without adequate transport."

PRICE ROLL-BACKS on agricultural products were termed by Harvey Schwendiman, Idaho commissioner of agriculture, as a practice against the best interests of growers and the nation. "With growers urged to grow more food and ceilings established it seems unjust to roll-back the prices for the benefit of some of the highest priced labor in the nation's history."

Schwendiman said he had just returned from Washington where the principal of direct food from cereals and vegetables is being talked by nutrition experts. By using the products of the soil directly, 85 per cent of food value lost might be saved, he added.

FOLLOWING A WELCOME to the delegates by Russell Randall, city attorney, President Sol Reiman presented a brief resume of the activities of the association during the past year. He pointed out that the paramount activity had been to get justice from the O.P.A. on the problem of warehouse storage rates, and that they had gotten satisfaction on this matter the association played in increasing the warehouse rates of the Northwest. In spite of many delays—due to changes in O.P.A., he stated, "we finally succeeded in passing what O.P.A. termed 'fair and just' legislation."

PAUL G. OSTROOT, Sperry Flour Co., Portland, interrupted President Reiman to move that the convention adopt Smith's report. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

"ARE WE LOSING our reputation as the producers of high quality soft winter wheat?" This was the question posed by E. H. Leonard, president of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. Speaking thru William N. Crawford, he stressed that the ideals of the constitution of his group must be followed if "we are to hold the new wheat market which has been developed thruout the east and mid-west. Propagation of pure seed and promotion of good milling wheat, discouragement of production of undesirable grain varieties, and promotion of program designed to eliminate all undesirable grain are ideals we must strive for," declared Crawford. "Then we need not fear that Northwest wheat will lose its place as the best produced in America."

Grain Bags for the Pacific Coast

Pacific coast grain growers and handlers can expect a sufficient supply of bags to handle their 1943 crop, the War Food Administration reports. Two recent actions making materials available account for this relatively favorable situation.

Substantial supplies of heavy weight burlap bags are expected to be available as a result of a special allocation of materials, made by the WPB in May, which will make it possible to meet users' quotas under Conservation Order M-221. This order controls the uses of textile bags and allows the sale of burlap bags for use in handling seed and grain at a level of 70 per cent of 1941 purchases.

In addition, a quantity of osnaburg bagging material has been made available to bag manufacturers to be used for making grain bags. Consequently dealers will have a considerable number of new cotton bags for sale.

ARTHUR E. COX, Washington director of agriculture, reviewed the storage rate situation and suggested that the solution to the problem was a uniform warehouse rate schedule. He urged the use of blank receipts and a filling in of the actual warehouse rates. Cox praised the new bushel basis for fixing rates, instead of the former tonnage system. He said the solution to the problem is to charge the same amount for all grains stored, regardless of classification.

An unexpected but highly welcomed "dividend" from the alcohol process, is dried grain for livestock and poultry feeding which has an unusually high protein content, S. L. Fisher, expert grain buyer for Schenley Distillers Corp., told American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists in meeting recently at St. Louis, Mo.

New Chief Inspector at Indianapolis

Mr. Richard H. Miller has been appointed Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster of the Indianapolis Board of Trade effective July 1, 1943. He is a native of Missouri and was educated at Park College. He is married and 32 years of age. He was a licensed inspector for the state of Missouri from 1932 to 1937. He was an independent licensed inspector in the Chicago district when he was brought to the Indianapolis market July 1, 1939.

Mr. Samuel A. Holder was brought to the Indianapolis Board of Trade from the Toledo Produce Exchange June 13, 1912. He has conscientiously and faithfully filled the duties of his position throughout the years. His physical condition has made it difficult for him to carry on the work of his department and for this reason he will be retired at his own request at the end of the present month after 31 years of continuous service.

That there is plenty to do in the Grain Department of the Indianapolis Board of Trade is shown by the fact that there was inspected by the department during the year of 1942 5,649,000 bu. of wheat, 17,575,000 bu. of corn, 4,580,000 bu. of oats and 817,000 bu. of rye and 1,293,000 bu. of soybeans.



Richard H. Miller, Appointed Chief Inspector Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Lakeport, Cal.—Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Saderlund have purchased the warehouse and feed business of J. A. Keithly.

South Dos Palos, Cal.—Fire originating in lumber to be used for a new addition did small damage to the Holmes Warehouse Co. on May 26.

Placerville, Cal.—The Globe Mills Warehouse was destroyed by fire, communicated from a near by building, early May 25. Large stocks of feed and grain were destroyed.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—As a show of appreciation for efficient service by the fire department in quenching a fire Apr. 23 at the Hungarian flour mill, a check for \$500 for the firemen's pension fund and another for \$100 with which to buy cigars and cigarettes for the Denver firemen was presented by John L. Dower, president of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—K. A. McLennan has retired as western general manager of Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., but will remain as vice-president and continue as managing director of Terminal Dock & Warehouse Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—R. C. Reece, a past president and prominent member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was included in the King's birthday honors list. He was made an Officer, Order of the British Empire for his patriotic and philanthropic work.

Ottawa, Ont.—Plans for building up a reserve supply of feed grain in eastern Canada to meet possible emergency needs of the winter were announced June 9 by Agriculture Minister Gardiner. The plan will be put into force by the feeds administration and the agricultural supplies board.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., will erect a flour mill, elevator, office and hammer-type feed mill, to replace the company's former mill and other buildings that burned several weeks ago. A new site closer to trackage will be selected for the new buildings.

Ottawa, Ont.—Seven hundred western farmers have taken advantage of the special provision allowing them to deliver their 1942 wheat, irrespective of quota limitations, when they enter the armed forces, George McIvor, Canadian wheat board chairman, told the House of Commons June 8. About 485,000 bus. have been delivered by them in excess of the quota, he said. Motion was approved that the policy be continued for another year. Mr. McIvor said the government had wished that "the widest possible view" be taken in dealing with the cases of men in the services, permitting them to deliver in excess of the quota. Cases in which decision was pending covered 51,000 bus. in excess deliveries.

Toronto, Ont.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., will move its local branch to larger quarters, the eighth floor of the Star Bldg. on King St. W. R. Taprell is manager.

Winnipeg, Man.—Western Canada's small flour mills will be used to grind 5,000,000 bus. of wheat into flour for the Imported Cereals Division, British Ministry of Food. Practically all western mills now are working to capacity, leaving them little or no time to shut down long enough to make necessary repairs following on government requests for fullest output. Meantime the grain elevator companies of Canada are going thru a little boom in the shares market. Most of these stocks have gone up materially since the first of the year, advances amounting to 20 and 25 per cent being shown by favorites. While adverse crop conditions may modify this situation somewhat, the amount of grain held over from 1942 and earlier years insures a substantial volume of storage earnings for some time to come.

ILLINOIS

Blair, Ill.—A private office has been built at the Neilsen Grain Co. elevator.

Yorkville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Omaha, Ill.—Elden G. Conklin has purchased the old mill and is installing equipment and machinery for processing popcorn.

Joliet, Ill.—Hugh L. Rodger, of H. L. Rodger & Bro., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1911, died June 14.

Lovington, Ill.—The Lovington Grain Co. elevator will be sold and the company liquidated. Sale to Bowers Bros. local grain and elevator operators who have offered \$6,000 for the elevator, is being considered.

Peru, Ill.—The Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill., has opened its new plant with Ken Howe, formerly of Wichita, in charge. The plant for the time being will condense only cheese whey to be used in the manufacture of semi-solid buttermilk emulsions.

Pekin, Ill.—Pinch hitting in the recent flood experience, the Farmers Grain Elevator, 20 inches above the crest of the high water and keeping water out of the grain pits by constant use of a pump loaned by the Norris Grain Co., accepted corn for storage from the area from the danger zones only.

Beardstown, Ill.—All units of the Schultz, Baujan & Co. mill resumed operation May 31, following a week's shut-down when all available man power went to work on flood defense for the town. The mill was not prevented from operating, remaining high and dry, but all men were needed to work on flood defense.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Grain & Milling Co. has sold its elevator which was part of the Chick Mill to W. F. & John Barnes Mfg. Co., which will use building in connection with its war work. Stuart A. Rolston, owner of the Rockford Grain & Milling Co., will dismantle the plant and retire from the grain business.

Decatur, Ill.—Dissolution of the Hight Elevator Co. by the receiver, James S. Baldwin, was ordered by Circuit Judge C. Y. Miller after a final report of the receivership of the company had been submitted.

Gilman, Ill.—A 20,000-bu. concrete grain storage bin has been added to the Del Rey Farmers Grain Co. elevator, of which William F. Siemons is manager. The new bin, 60 ft. high and circular in type, is identical in size and structure to the one erected for the firm three years ago. Conveyors at top and bottom connect it with the machinery in the power plant.

Decatur, Ill.—Edgar Earl Fritz, 55, employed by the E. M. Crawford Feed Co., was found dead in the yard at his home in Moffit Lane May 31, by his wife. Death was due to a heart attack. He had been engaged in construction of a chicken house. Mr. Fritz before starting to work for the Crawford Co. had been a member of the J. W. Fritz Co., manufacturers of flour and feed.

Boody, Ill.—The case of Dean M. Unzicker, free under \$10,000 bond awaiting a hearing on a charge of embezzling \$13,570.52 from the B. & B. Co-operative Elevator Co. for which he was manager, was one of three major cases to come before the Macon County grand jury, called to meet June 1. Unzicker disappeared while an audit of the company books was being made and was arrested later in Pontiac.

Savanna, Ill.—Judge George C. Dixon, presiding in Carroll County Circuit Court, recently affirmed a decision of the state industrial commission awarding weekly payment to the widow of John Quinn, employee of Rosenbaum Bros. elevator, who was smothered in a bin of corn in November, 1941. The commission had ordered the company to make payments of \$8.46 per week to Quinn's widow for a period of 416 weeks.

Dorans (Mattoon, p.o.), Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. will make many repairs on its elevator as soon as materials can be obtained, taking out the old legs and rebuilding legs of greater capacity with better grain handling buckets and belt. A new No. 31 Gyration Cleaner will be installed, furnished by the Union Iron Works. Motors will be installed for each drive if they can be had, and many other repairs will be made to put the plant in better operating condition. George Saathoff is doing the work.

Urbana, Ill.—Meetings will be held between June 24 and July 13 for elevator operators, seedsmen and farm advisers by the Illinois College of Agriculture on soybean grading, the feed situation and the seed situation. All meetings will start at 10 a. m. and close not later than 3:30. W. B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the U.S.D.A., will speak on Soybean Grades and Standards. H. G. Russell of the U. of Illinois on Helping Live Stock Producers Meet the Feed Situation, J. C. Hackleman of the U. of I. on the General Seed Situation and Importance of Using Adapted Seed, L. J. Norton of the U. of I. on Wartime Marketing Problems. Dates and places of meetings are: June 24, Marion, Zion Evangelical Church, West Cherry Street; June 25, Olney, Court House; July 1, Belleville, Highway Bldg.; July 2, Springfield, Auditorium; July 6, Peoria, Hotel Jefferson; July 7, Macomb, Hotel Lamoine; July 8, Sterling, Y. M. C. A.; July 9, DeKalb, Jarboe Hall; July 12, Champaign, Farm Bureau Hall; and July 13, Kankakee, Farm Bureau Hall.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Millersville (Pana p. o.), Ill.—J. J. Connerly, 76, of the J. J. Connerly Grain Co., died June 16 at Rochester, Minn., where he had gone June 12, accompanied by Mrs. Connerly and his brother-in-law, D. Earle Waddle. Mr. Connerly, a resident of Taylorville, had been engaged in the grain business in Christian County for more than 50 years.—P. J. P.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Bushnell Co-op. Co. recently installed new legs, new hammer mill, new Western Sheller, a No. 31 cleaner, in its mill building and will build a cob burner to take care of the cobs and dust from the cleaner. A larger cupola will be built, in two floor sections. The company is doing a big business in feed grinding. Many changes also are underway in the elevator. The old driveway, too narrow, is being built on the opposite side, 15 ft. wide with three overhead storage bins; a new leg will be installed, with high speed buckets to handle 3,000 bus. per hour. A Western Overhead Traveling Truck Hoist will be placed in the driveway; the pit or dump-sink, will have a capacity of 400 bus. George Saathoff is doing the work.

Compton, Ill.—The Torri Grain Co. will make some badly needed remodeling at its grain elevator. This elevator is set on post timbers with a work floor under all the bins, losing grain storage space; the narrow 9 ft. driveway is thru the building and overhead are six bins. George Saathoff, who is doing the work, and the Torri Grain Co. bot from the Harvey Wrecking Co. 2 x 6 in. cribbing lumber, where the old I. C. Elevator is being razed, and will use it in cribbing under the bins down, 10 ft. down to the foundation, which will provide 8,000 bus. more storage capacity. A lean-to driveway will be built, in which will be placed a 10 x 32 ft. heavy duty dump scale. An office 12 x 20 ft., will be built in connection with the driveway. A new grain handling leg will be built with new belt and high speed buckets to handle 3,000 bus. per hour. The cupola will be rebuilt, and high enough so a Richardson Scale can be installed.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will meet hereafter the second Monday of each month.

Ed Anderson, superintendent of Midwest Elevator, Norris Grain Co., lost the upper ends of three fingers when he caught the digits in a roll at the plant. It was considered fortunate that his entire arm was not dragged into the equipment and severed.

A grain trimmer working on a barge at Rosenbaum Bros'. Calumet Elevators, recently stepped into the loop of the power shovel rope. Twice he was yanked high into the air. The third time he suddenly became disentangled mid-air and was plunged into the icy depths of the slip.

INDIANA

North Judson, Ind.—Vanek Bros. Elevator recently installed new Calumet Cups.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Flat Rock Grain Co. building was destroyed by fire June 15.—P. J. P.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia City Grain Co. has completed a new office, making a very attractive place to do business.—A.E.L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members enrolled in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the Farmers Feed & Supply Co., Shelbyville; Allen County Farm Buro. Co-op. Ass'n, New Haven; Jamestown Elvtr. Co., Jamestown.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Gilman, Ind.—George (Scott) Dykes, 55, former manager of the Goodrich Bros. elevator, died of a heart attack recently while working in his garden at his home near Warsaw, Ind.

Wheatland, Ind.—The Wheatland Grain Co. has been purchased by Vance Whalen, who has been with the company for the past 10 years. The Wheatland Grain Corp. has been dissolved.

Evansville, Ind.—The net estate of Frederick L. Ellis, late executive of Igleheart Bros., is placed at \$44,000 in an order determining the inheritance taxes filed in the probate court.—W. B. C.

West Middleton, Ind.—The Farm Bureau elevator was greatly endangered by fire when a large pile of cobs and shucks caught fire on the premises adjacent to the elevator on May 29.—A.E.L.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Bashore Feed Mill & Hatchery recently installed a new cob cutter and 7½ h.p. motor at its local and Akron plants. This machine is used to make chick-litter from cobs.—A.E.L.

Raber, Ind.—The Raber Co-operative Co. has doubled its feed mill capacity by installing an additional hammer mill, sheller, cleaner and dumps. Three one-ton feed mixers are operated in this plant.—A.E.L.

South Whitley, Ind.—We have installed a new corn sheller and added another truck to our fleet. We have been closing our plant a whole day whenever necessary to install machinery, make repairs, and do cleaning, and find it works very satisfactorily.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ind.—Central Soya Co. has accepted the offer of the labor division of the U. S. division of agriculture to employ approximately 50 American born Chinese as common laborers in the McMillen Feed Mills plant. Scarcity of labor in this area plus the increased demands for live stock and poultry feeds led to the decision. The Chinese were to arrive here June 20, E. V. McCann, manager, stated, and will be housed in the old Countrv Club property. They will not bring their families. The agreement is for six months, renewable for another six months during the present war emergency.

Hammond, Ind.—The Farm Buro Milling Co. recently leased the Chapin mill and has begun feed manufacturing. The mill is being completely modernized, a new mixer added to the two already there, increasing the capacity of the plant to over 100,000 tons per year. There is also a separate scratch mixing unit. Charles G. Ellis, supervisor of production for the company since 1939, will be general manager of the new mill. Ivan Moore, formerly with the Indiana Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n, will be assistant manager and purchasing agent. The mill will manufacture a full line of feeds. B. A. Rainey, Lansing, Mich., is president of the Farm Buro Milling Co.

Linwood, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. elevator will shortly undergo a number of improvements at this location. A new truck scale also will be installed at the office.—A.E.L.

IOWA

Gilman, Ia.—Gilman Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is buying up its preferred stock.

Morrison, Ia.—John W. Dew is new second man at the Farmers Elevator.

Akron, Ia.—The Ross Grain Co. recently installed Calumet Cups in its plant.

Sioux City, Ia.—A transformer is being set up to be used by the new soybean mill.

Audubon, Ia.—Perry Roberts, 55, in the feed business here for more than 20 years until his recent illness, died May 25.

Allen, Ia.—H. W. Boyenga was retained as manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Malcom, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a 10 x 40 ft., 30-ton concrete deck scale. Smith Const. Co. is doing the work.

Dallas Center, Ia.—Lorenzo L. Mortimer, 73, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 20 years, died of a heart attack recently.

Ogden, Ia.—The Walker Grain Co. recently installed a new boot and improved its dump sink. The Smith Const. Co. had the contract.

Larchwood, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator will install a 10 x 45 ft. concrete deck, 40-ton scale this summer. Smith Const. Co. has the contract.

Ackley, Ia.—August A. Carstens has bot the old Knicker-Locker Flour Mill building. Mr. Carstens is operator of the A. A. Carstens elevator.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Gralnek Motor Sales & Service, Ike Gralnek, mgr., is building a feed storage building, 60 x 180 ft., hollow tile construction.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new 9 x 22, 20-ton scale here and overhauled its scale at Florence. The Smith Const. Co. did the work.

West Union, Ia.—K. C. Frank of Rudd has bot a partnership in the Hoover Hatchery, chick hatchery and poultry feed, the business now to operate as the Hoover & Frank Hatchery.

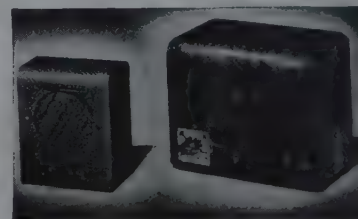
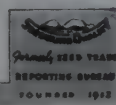
Cresco, Ia.—The Cresco Grist Mill has been sold by Joe E. Kaupel to Lee L. Hammond of Rochester. Mr. Hammond will have personal charge of the business and has moved his family here.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Hubinger Co. plant reopened June 17 after a shutdown of several days due to the lack of corn from which the company makes products for civilian and war needs. An official of the company said that five days' supply of corn had been obtained.—P. J. P.

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Equipment for the Grain and Cereal Trades

Massena, Ia.—E. E. Hosfelt recently resigned as manager of the Massena Elevator and has been succeeded by James Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Hosfelt will leave for the east to make their home.

Mason City, Ia.—The Burchinal Co-op. Society at its recent annual business meeting voted to become 100 per cent co-operative, and to have its articles of incorporation amended to that end.

Goodell, Ia.—The Hubbard Grain Co. will add 12 ft. to the top of its elevator, widen its driveway, cover the structure with corrugated iron and put on new roofs. The Smith Construction is doing the work.

Clinton, Ia.—The Pillsbury Feed Mills has been granted priorities for erecting a soybean processing plant here. The plant is expected to be in operation this fall. It will employ the solvent extraction system.

Aurora, Ia.—Kyle Gerstenberger, whose hip was punctured by a rusty nail when he fell June 10 while at work in the Gibson Elvtr. & Lumber Yard, was given an anti-lockjaw shot. No complications developed.—P.J.P.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Presentation of the Army-Navy "E" award to the local branch of the Quaker Oats Co. was made June 18. A fitting program with army and navy officers taking part was arranged for the occasion.

Rands, Ia.—A new 9 x 28 ft. concrete deck, 20-ton Soweigh scale with new Howell Overhead Lift have been installed at the Rands Elevator. The driveway also has been lengthened and widened. The Smith Const. Co. had the contract.

Sac City, Ia.—The Williams Feed Mill is planning to install soybean processing machinery and install a special leg and scale for handling soybeans. The work is expected to be completed this fall. The Smith Const. Co. will do the work.

Granville, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Paullina was purchaser of the Hartog estate elevator, sale of which was announced in the recent issue of the Journal. Richard Koldenhoven will continue as manager under the new ownership.

Griswold, Ia.—Hugh Wilson has leased the old blacksmith building and moved his feed business there. Improvements and repairs have been made on the structure to accommodate the feed grinding and mixing equipment and enlarged stock of feeds.

Muscatine, Ia.—Construction of the fermenter tanks of the grain alcohol plant of the Grain Processing Corp. is underway. There will be eight 100,000 gal. tanks at the plant for a total capacity of 800,000 gals. Construction of the plant is progressing rapidly.

Williamsburg, Ia.—Walter Durr has purchased the feed store of H. C. Ahrens, taking possession June 1. Mr. Ahrens had conducted a feed store here for the past 20 years. He will remain with Mr. Durr, assisting him in the operation of the business.

Allendorf, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator will build an office and widen its driveway to 16 ft., increasing the length to 42 ft. A 10 x 40 ft., 30-ton dump scale with two hydraulic truck lifts is being installed. The Smith Const. Co. expects to have the work completed by Aug. 15.

Grinnell, Ia.—Talbot & Olds have lengthened and widened the driveway at their feed mill; a new leg is being installed and the cupola raised so grain can be loaded out. An overhead traveling truck lift has been installed also. The Smith Const. Co. is doing the work.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. has just closed the best year in its history. Total amount of grain handled was 248,258 bus.; total amount of business was \$285,408. A 20 per cent dividend to stockholders was declared. George Beenken, manager, was rehired at a \$20 per month salary increase. Ed Hayes resigned as president and was replaced by Frank Yuska.—Art Torkelson.

Halbur, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is inaugurating a feed stretching program designed to help farmers in this area produce more food with less feed, and to this end held a feed clinic June 1. Useful literature containing latest feeding information, suggestions, emergency rations and ways to save on feed is being distributed free.

Fairfield, Ia.—The new soybean processing plant being installed here by Joe Siniako will be ready for operation Sept. 15. The old Turney wagon works site is being remodeled for the plant, conveniently located for both Burlington and Rock Island rail shipments. This will be the fourth such plant being operated by Mr. Siniako.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Archer Co-operative Grain Co. is ending one of its most successful years with the declaring of a 2c a bu. dividend on grain and a 10% dividend on merchandise. L. W. Neiman has been manager of the elevator since June 1, succeeding John W. Hickman who recently resigned to move to Colorado Springs, Colo.

Graettinger, Ia.—Raymond Tindall has succeeded Jorgen Andersen as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Andersen resigned to give his entire attention to his farms. Mr. Tindall has served as assistant manager at the elevator under Mr. Andersen and also under the late D. E. McCarty. He will be assisted by Tom Hampson and A. C. Christiansen.

Cromwell, Ia.—Art Cipra of Creston has purchased the elevator, grain, coal and livestock business formerly owned by the late Guy Kilgore. The business has been kept in operation by John Kilgore and William Purviance since Guy Kilgore's death Apr. 24. Mr. Cipra, who received an honorable discharge from the army earlier this spring, has been employed as a brakeman for the Burlington railroad since May 4.

Algona, Ia.—M. L. Todd & Associates has been engaged by the Federal Commodity Corp. as architectural and supervising engineers for the 11 hemp processing plants to be constructed in Iowa this year to convert hemp grown on farms in this area to raw hemp for industrial uses. The firm is at work on the projects now. The plants will be located here and at Boone, Britt, Eagle Grove, Grundy Center, Hampton, Humboldt, Iowa Falls, Mason City, Rockford and Traer. Each is estimated to cost about \$300,000 and it is hoped to have them completed within six months Mr. Todd stated.

Tabor, Ia.—In spite of warning signs placarded in front of the mixer at the Max Feed Co. plant, Mr. Abbott, living near Bartlett, could not resist letting his fingers dabble in the stream of grain to the mixer. His hand slipped into the grinders. The fingers and part of the thumb are missing as a result.

KANSAS

Simpson, Kan.—The Simpson Mill Co. is out of business, according to notification from the post office.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Pittsburg Elvtr. Co., Inc., elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Willard, Kan.—The local grain elevator was badly wrecked by the tornado that swept thru this section May 15.

Beloit, Kan.—The Goffe-Carkener Grain Co. of Kansas City has transferred its office here again, from Concordia.

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. reported an electrical breakdown to a 20 h.p. motor occurring on June 4.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—Three additional grain bins have been constructed in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Mahaska, Kan.—L. A. Lindahl will remain as manager of the former Lindahl & Son elevator, recently purchased by the Eberhardt-Simpson Elvtr. Co. of Salina.—P.J.P.

Buhler, Kan.—Harold Ragier, traffic manager for the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has agreed to be weather observer here for the Hutchinson Naval Air Station.

Agenda, Kan.—The Lindahl & Son elevators here, at Talmo and at Mahaska have been sold to the Eberhardt-Simpson Elvtr. Co. of Salina. Herbert Bastow is local manager.—P.J.P.

Little River, Kan.—The 1,000,000-bu. grain elevator of the Burke Grain Co. is nearing completion. Construction of the elevator, modern in every respect, was started in April, 1942.

Vliets, Kan.—Albert Johnson is looking after the Farmers Union Elevator business, taking the place of the former manager, C. A. Lockard, who resigned and moved to Woodbine.

Topeka, Kan.—Loral L. Williams, 45, a grain buyer for the Security Grain Co. and the Gano Grain Co. for several years, died of a heart attack at the headquarters of the Kansas Farm & Equipment Co., June 7, shortly after he reported for work.—P. J. P.



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Ransom, Kan.—J. L. Stewart, formerly with the Chase Co-op. Union Elevator, Chase, Kan., is new manager of the Ransom Farmers Union elevator. He started on his new duties May 17.

Salina, Kan.—Lucien C. Shellabarger, 76, president of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., died recently at his home in Decatur, Ill. He had been in failing health for about five months.

Hutchinson, Kan.—D. B. Frazee, manager of the Security Elvtr. Co. is new president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. Chas. W. Colby, of the Colby Grain Co., was named vice-president at the annual election.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Paul Gano is back in the grain trade after nearly two decades as motor car and oil dealer. He was admitted to membership in the Board of Trade and will be associated with the George E. Gano Grain Co., of which his brother, George E. Gano, is president.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange reported a net profit for the year ending May 15, 1943, of \$83,547.80, \$10,275.98 being added to surplus fund. A neat compilation of the Exchange's profits and dividends was published by manager, B. H. Dinkins, and includes the financial status of the Exchange's activities since its organization June 1, 1918. Exchange operates a 563,000-bu. elevator and besides handling wheat, coarse grain and seed deals in oil products and coal. During the past year a total of 1,087,379 bus. of wheat, 2,564,698 lbs. of coarse grain and 242,828 lbs. of seed were handled.

LOUISIANA

Lake Providence, La.—Thos. Gilbert Wood, 76, a partner with his son-in-law in the Farmers Feed & Seed Co., died June 10.—P.J.P.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Co-operative Mills, Inc., recently installed new Calumet Cups in its plant.

Denton, Md.—Representatives of co-operative stores of the Eastern Shore functioning under the Farm Bureau Co-operative Service, Inc., met here recently to formulate a plan for establishing a feed mixing plant here. Facilities to operate a feed grinding and mixing plant are available here and at Chestertown, Martin Sutton, of Ridgely, member of the com'te appointed to formulate policies of operation and administration, stated. The plan is expected to be in operation before July 1.

MICHIGAN

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Elevator has installed a new corn cracker.

Smyrna, Mich.—The Smyrna Elevator and home of the mill owner, Harry Hyde, were destroyed by fire May 24. Partial insurance.

Breckenridge, Mich.—Martin W. Muscott, 57, a member of the Bean Shippers Ass'n and Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, died May 17 of a heart attack suffered early that day. He was manager of the Farmers Elevator since 1913.

Caro, Mich.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is building 12 additional grain or bean storage bins, increasing its storage capacity by 24,000 bus. The new addition is being built by the Vassold Const. Co., the bins 11 ft. x 10 ft. each in size.

Riga, Mich.—Loren Robert Delker, 8, son of Robert Delker, manager of the local elevator of the Blissfield Co-operative Co., was smothered in a bin of soybeans the afternoon of May 28. The boy had been playing around the building early in the afternoon and his father thought he had gone home. Elevator employees found his body after they had connected an elevator to the shed in which the soybeans are stored, and the machine stopped operating. Efforts to revive the child were futile.

Belleville, Mich.—The Belleville Milling Co. recently reported its elevator had been damaged by high winds, with a small loss. Other elevators thruout the state also damaged by recent high winds include the plants of the Constantine Co-op., Inc., Constantine; Frutchey Bean Co., Deford; Wallace & Morley Co., Grassmere; Holly Grain & Produce Co., Holly; C. R. Watts, Brooklyn; Wendt Grain Co., Edwardsburg; D. Warren Williams, Sherwood.

Fremont, Mich.—The Wolters mill property along the Pere Marquette tracks has been purchased by Henry Rottman and Don Holler, who operate a coal and building materials business near by. The mill was closed last fall, a short time before Bert Wolters went to the army. The new firm will be known as the Rottman & Holler Milling Co. It will do custom grinding and mixing and plans to resume later the manufacture of dairy and poultry feeds, flour and packaged ground cereals.

MINNESOTA

Alberta, Minn.—Mr. Evans, formerly of Herman, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Watson, Minn.—Ivan Melvin of Huron, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers & Merchants Elevator. He has moved his family here.

Oklee, Minn.—Andrew Jensen, Bemidji, is new manager of Oklee Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Art Hedman, who resigned.

Canby, Minn.—The Erickson Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators are Joe Dahl, Maite L. Dahl, Madison; C. J. Leasman, Hector, Minn.

Garvin, Minn.—A. W. Mizner is second man for the Farmers Elevator, coming here from Pipestone where, for three years, he was employed at the B. F. Veach & Son elevator.

Herman, Minn.—H. M. Veldey of Wendell has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and, with Mr. Kirkhorn as manager, is conducting the business as the Farmers Elevator.

McIntosh, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n has completed extensive improvements on its elevator and feed mill. A new feed mixer has been installed and the feed grinder completely overhauled.

Glyndon, Minn.—L. A. Harvey of Langdon, N. D., is new manager of the Clay County Farmers Union Co-op. elevator. He was manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Langdon for the past year.

Olivia, Minn.—Work has started in razing the building and framework of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator, which will be replaced with a new building this summer, according to Dick Empey, manager. The elevator will be constructed of wood and will stand in the same location.

Sanborn, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., in its financial statement covering business transacted June 1, 1942—May 31, 1943, reported a sales net in bushels of the following: Wheat, 17,725; soybeans, 37,827; corn, 155,223; flax, 59,600; rye, 1,269; barley, 55,292; oats, 41,806; total bushels grain sold, 368,742. A gross profit on coal, \$1,623.47; twine, \$785.11; feeds, seeds, etc., \$2,831.21 and a gross profit on sales as follows: Income from storage and handling, \$372.71; income from grain cleaning, \$489.40; freight claims recovered, \$37.43; income from trucking, \$128.39; income from weighing, \$2.45, were reported. Net profit for the year was \$10,467.41. Bruce Edgar is manager of the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—T. F. McCarthy, president of McCarthy Bros. Co., Minneapolis and Duluth grain house, died June 13. Mr. McCarthy had been active in the grain business of the state for over forty years. He was a past president of the Duluth Board of Trade.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Harry Peterson, formerly associated with the Thief River Falls Seed House, has been appointed manager of the Land O'Lakes elevator recently taken over from the seed house by Land O'Lakes Creameries. The new owners have started grinding and mixing feeds in their new plant.

Hawley, Minn.—O. C. Brekken, manager of the Hawley Co-operative Elevator Co., reported the net profit of the organization to be \$19,547.62 for the past year, at the annual business meeting of the group. Mr. Brekken was named manager in the elections for this year, and Selmer Skjervaa, assistant manager.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Archie Erickson is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Ass'n elevator. Mr. Erickson came here from Alberta, Minn., having resigned his position there as manager of the Alberta Farmers Co-op. elevator. Elvin Pry, also formerly of Alberta, is assistant at the local elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Alterations are being made at the Priority Mills, McKenzie-Hague-Simmons Co. having the contract.

M. M. Van Osdel, superintendent on the road for the Brown Grain Co. for many years, now is with the Atwood-Larson Co.

Frank J. Kovarik, 57, manager of the Excelsior Milling Co. recently was found dead at the home of his sister with whom he lived.

John Gibbs has been made superintendent of the Brooks Elevator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jack Coughlin, who had been superintendent of the elevator for many years.

Tom G. Dyer has been named northwest sales manager for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., in charge of sales and sales promotion for both feed and flour. He continues in charge of the commercial mixed feed division of the company. W. S. Thompson has joined the company's staff and will be in charge of feed formula and registration. He formerly was with the feed laboratory of the Gt. A. & P. Tea Co., here and prior to that was chemist for the feed and fertilizer division of Wisconsin.

Ray W. King has been appointed to represent Cargill, Inc., on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, effective June 7. He will assist Kenneth McCoy, specializing in sales of spring and durum wheat. Mr. King, formerly with Van Dusen-Harrington, will be remembered by Minnesotans in particular, and by all sport fans, for his performance as an end on the University of Minnesota football team. Twice he made All-American, and in 1937 was elected captain of the All-American squad.

MISSOURI

Jasper, Mo.—The elevators of Roy R. Carter and S. R. Morrow were damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small in both instances.

Osgood, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange No. 118 sustained a small fire loss, possibly originating from an oil stove, about 7:00 p.m. on June 8.

Springfield, Mo.—Kenneth Farley, an employee of the Pillsbury mill, suffered slight injuries to his neck and back recently when several sacks of cereal became dislodged and fell on him.—P.J.P.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The Moundridge Milling Co. elevator was destroyed by fire June 19. Willis Pereau, manager, estimated the loss at \$100,000.—P. J. P.

Vandalia, Mo.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Elevator and Vandalia Roller Mill the night of June 6, but found only a few pennies for the effort in both instances.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A conference of grain and feed men with Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, taking cognizance of reports of a serious corn shortage in Missouri, was held here June 17. Among those conferring with the governor were S. C. Masters, Kansas City grain man; Robert W. Lipscomb, Springfield grain dealer; A. H. Meinershagen, of Higginsville, sec'y of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Craig, Mo.—Louis L. Teare, 71, of the L. L. Teare Grain Co., died May 29, while at work, seated at his desk in the elevator office. He was found, head on arm, unconscious, and efforts to revive him were futile. Mr. Teare had been in failing health for the last two years, but his indomitable will to carry on kept him active in his grain business until the last. A charter member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, he was always an enthusiastic supporter of that association and news of his death will grieve his many friends in the grain trade throughout the country. In his immediate community he will be greatly missed for he was a leader in and willing supporter of all civic movements. He is credited with being responsible for the prominent place Craig holds as a grain marketing center, where he had resided for the last 52 years.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

T. L. Brosnahan of Chicago has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Curry H. Hoppers. No consideration was involved.

Roy Browne recently resigned as assistant at Elevator "A", Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., to become associated as assistant to Harley Hixson of Continental Grain Co. He was succeeded at Elevator "A" by William H. Gravatt.

Maj. Francis J. FitzPatrick, vice-pres. of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., recently received the Orden al Merito award from the Chilean government along with his commanding general, Lt. General George H. Brett. The award is for those who work for liberty of American republics.

W. R. Ballew recently resigned as representative for M.F.A. Grain & Feed Co., a position he had held for the past 18 years, and has joined his former associate, Frank Farnen, in the latter's grain company in the Board of Trade. Mr. Ballew, whose home is in Mexico, Mo., will continue to call on the trade in Missouri.

Overflow of the Missouri River in the east bottoms industrial district incapacitated the Kansas City Southern Elevator June 17. Water to the depth of 10 ft. surrounded the elevator and caused several thousand dollars damage to machinery, belting and other equipment in the elevator. Several other elevators in the district experienced seepage but were able to continue operations by the continued use of pumps.

A com'te from the Kansas City Board of Trade, including one member, Lewis Selders, who represented the Kansas City Feed Club, met with Governor Donnell June 17 in an attempt to get some relief, thru the governor's office, on the critical corn situation in this area. F. W. Lipscomb represented the Springfield area association at the meeting. A similar group met here with Senator Truman recently in response to whose requests the Senator is now working on the corn situation with the O.P.A. The stop-gap 50,000,000 bus. feed wheat program apparently will last for a short time only since orders are piled high and even the restricted basis upon which it is being sold with a 30-day limitation is not giving much promise of prolonging the supply.

More than 100 members of the Kansas City Board of Trade and other representatives of the wheat industry attended the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n Field Day June 12 on the farm of Paul Uhlmann in Johnson County, Kan. Dr. E. G. Bayfield, Kansas State College, and Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, spoke at the meeting. The wheat variety test conducted in the plot on the Uhlmann farm included nine varieties of soft red winter wheat, one of semi-hard and five of hard wheat. Half of each variety plot was fertilized and half was not. Mr. Uhlmann was host at a barbecue dinner at the conclusion of the inspection of the plot.

George A. Kublin, who recently was made Chief of the Wheat and Small Grains Section of the Commodity Credit Corporation, will leave the employ of the Government soon to accept a position as Assistant Vice Pres. of the Continental Grain Co., at Kansas City. Mr. Kublin has had approximately five years' experience in the government service in the Department of Agriculture. His first position was with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. during the time of the wheat subsidy program. Later he transferred to the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as Chief of the Marketing Program Section. In that position he assisted officials of the Commodity Credit Corp. Mr. Kublin is well known among the grain trade of the country, having had considerable experience in the grain business. He has been associated with the Marshall Hall Grain Co. of St. Louis, and later with the Farmers National Grain Corporation in the same market. He was also manager of the Regional Office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Baltimore before becoming manager of the Grain Department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. at Buffalo.

MONTANA

Malta, Mont.—The Farmers Equity Co-operative Ass'n of Phillips County has purchased the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator building here and will operate in conjunction with the present Farmers' elevator, according to Elmer Hendrickson of the association. The St. Anthony elevator was one of the line recently purchased by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n and the sale to the local association was by the latter organization and is in line with the policy of the union not to operate in the territory of other co-operatives.

NEBRASKA

Venango, Neb.—The Venango Grain Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups.

Cody, Neb.—H. G. Wallingford has purchased the Cody Elevator from the Joseph Whyte Estate.

Dickens, Neb.—The Dickens Lumber & Grain Co. has installed a Bender Electric Worm Gear Type Hoist in its elevator.

Holdrege, Neb.—Considerable damage was done to the mill and elevators of the Holdrege Roller Mills on June 2 by high winds.

Cozad, Neb.—An addition recently was completed at the Cozad Feed Mills and the entire building given a fresh coat of paint.

Cozad, Neb.—Allied Mills is building a tile and brick hay storage building, 80 x 150 ft., just west of the present loose hay storage building.

Fullerton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator was closed for a few days following the resignation of the manager, W. J. McConnell, who has taken employment elsewhere.

Stella, Neb.—W. E. Trussel, manager of the local elevator, has moved his family here from Randall, Kan. He has been in the employ of the Hart Lumber & Grain Co. for three years.

Ragan, Neb.—Will Hendrickson, formerly of Bruno, is new manager of the Hart, Bartlett, Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator. He formerly was manager of the Updike Grain Co. elevator at Bruno.

Pawnee City, Neb.—A feed mill and warehouse comprising a new feed department at the Farmers Elevator has been completed. Among new equipment installed is a sewing machine for sewing bags.

Ericson, Neb.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Philbrick are once more operating the Fairmont feed business and cream station which has been operated by the Rev. Mr. Hunt for the past several months.

St. Paul, Neb.—The St. Paul Co-operative Grain Ass'n held its annual meeting June 12. The organization, after one year of operation, reported a profit earned of \$4,000. C. E. Woolman is manager.

Omaha, Neb.—Members of the Omaha Grain Exchange gave a stag dinner and party for Adolf Mayer, manager of the Continental Grain Co. here, prior to his marriage in New York City to Miss Edna Wollenberger.

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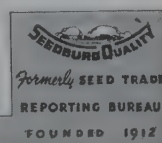
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Marsland, Neb.—The Marsland Farmers Union and the Spud Ridge Farmers Union have formed a co-operative and will handle all products for the farm and from the farm. They purchased the Hartman warehouse.

Fairbury, Neb.—A large door has been placed in the west side of the rear wall of the Fairbury Mills plant, making it possible for a load of hay to be driven into the mill and dumped with little effort. A new bag packer also has been installed.

Kimball, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator, coal bins and machine shed, sold at trustee's sale recently as reported in the Journal, were bought by Ole Olson, wheat farmer of the west Banner County area. The price was reported at \$8,842.

Holdrege, Neb.—Elevator men in the central Nebraska area met in conference with district O.P.A. officials and County A.A.A. Com'ites the evening of June 11, to discuss and attempt to solve the problems of price faced by the elevator men under present regulations.

Omaha, Neb.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator west of here stood in the center of a lake formed by overflow of the Pappio Creek early this month when waters were sent swirling over the creek's banks by a back-up of the Missouri River during its recent flood-stage.

Benkelman, Neb.—A series of field meetings are planned to be held in the following western section counties under auspices of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n: Dundy County, June 30, at the John Keiser farm north of here; Cheyenne County, July 1, at the Fred Kettler farm north of Huntsman; Box Butte County, July 2, at the Alliance Experiment Station. J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the ass'n, Gilbert Webster, assistant extension agronomist; O. S. Bare or Douglas Tate, entomologists, and possibly Dr. Jess Livingston from the Plant Pathology Dept., will attend the meetings.

Minden, Neb.—Under auspices of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n field meetings will be held in the following Central Section counties: Kearney County, June 25, at the Henry Rasmussen farm south of here; Dawson County, William Berke farm west of Cozad, June 28; Furnas County, S. M. Norfleet farm east of Beaver City, June 29. J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Grain Improvement Ass'n, and Gilbert Webster, assistant extension agronomist; Entomologist O. S. Bare or Douglas Tate and possibly Dr. Jess Livingston from the Plant Pathology Dept. are expected to attend the meetings.

Lincoln, Neb.—An all-day crops and soils field day meeting was held at the College of Agriculture under auspices of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n on June 21. J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Ass'n, Gilbert Webster, Ass't Extension Agronomist, Entomologist O. S. Bare and Dr. Jess Livingston from the Plant Pathology Dept., were present, taking part in the day's program. Other meetings were held thru the eastern section of Nebraska under auspices of the Grain Improvement Ass'n as follows: Dodge County, June 16; Thayer County, June 17; Gage County, June 21; Otoe County, June 23; a meeting also will be held in Nemaha County, June 24.

Grafton, Neb.—Walter Thomas recently retired from the grain business after 18 years of efficient service at the Fuller Grain Co. elevator, and has been succeeded as manager by W. F. Finnegan. Mr. Thomas started with the Wilson Grain Co. May 15, 1925. In 1932 the McNeal Grain Co. of Kansas City purchased the business, he continuing his work at the elevator. Five years ago when the McNeal Grain Co. took over the Hynes Grain Co. elevator, Mr. Thomas carried the management of both elevators. Fuller Grain Co. purchased the business in June, 1942. Mr. Thomas tendered his resignation last March, but remained until a new manager could be hired. Mr. Finnegan is an elevator man of long standing, living here for many years but for several years past having charge of elevators in Iowa and at Sheldon, Neb.

Gering, Neb.—A number of grain bins, each built like a house instead of the typical round or slat bins, are being built in the southwest part of town by the A.A.A. They will be placed here to receive grain brought in by farmers to liquidate credit corporation loans of 1941 and 1942.

McCandless (Nemaha p. o.), Neb.—The McCandless elevator has been taken down and the lumber will be used on the farms of the owners: Sam Jewell and Mrs. J. G. Evans. The first elevator was built on the site in 1894 and burned in 1899. The structure just razed replaced it, and since that time has had many owners. After trucks were used to haul grain the elevator lost much of its usefulness, having no truck scale.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Inc., has sent telegrams to all New England members of Congress, asking relief from the threatened feed famine in this part of the country.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—Mail addressed to the Anchor Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

NEW YORK

Oswego, N. Y.—Officials of the Ralston-Purina Co., operators of the Checkerboard feed mill which burned recently, are surveying possible sites here with a view to relocate the mill. —P.J.P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles H. Williamson, 75, a veteran in grain and shipping circles, died June 5. He had been connected with various railroads; Lunham & Moore, grain forwarding company; Williamson Forwarding Co.; and the Hecker Elevator.—G.E.T.

New York, N. Y.—Charles F. Varney, 68, retired head of the Fleischmann Co., died at his home in Old Lyme, Conn., June 2. Mr. Varney was connected with the Fleischmann Co. for 34 years prior to his retirement in 1933, and at one time was manager of the firm's Detroit district.

New York, N. Y.—Charles B. Crofton, of Leval & Co., was re-elected president of the New York Produce Exchange for a third term at the annual election held June 7. Hugh Reid, Simpson, Spence & Young, was re-elected vice-pres.; J. A. MacNair, H. J. Greenbank & Co., re-elected treas. C. J. S. Allan, Moses Cohen, Laurel Duval, Axel Hansen, W. C. Schilthuis, re-elected to the board of managers to serve two years; J. H. Blake, newly elected to the board to serve two years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—Arvid A. Lager, 56, an engineer for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., died June 7 in a Grand Forks Hospital.

Lisbon, N. D.—A. T. Hilden, manager of the Clay Center Co-operative Ass'n, Moorehead, Minn., recently resigned, having purchased an interest in the Carter's Elvtr. Co. here. He will take charge as manager of the local elevator.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The last of a group of four grain schools held in North Dakota will be in session here June 25. Similar schools were scheduled for Fargo, June 24; Grafton, June 23; Devils Lake, June 22. High moistures, mixtures, and other handling problems; grading and other assistance desired by the country elevator operator, are topics discussed at the meetings. Taking part in the programs are H. O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; a Federal Grain Supervision representative; William J. Leary, extension agronomist and F. B. Butcher, extension entomologist.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Manvel Farmers Union Elevator was closed for 10 days recently while repair work was being done.

Osnabrock, N. D.—C. B. Nupen has resigned his position as manager of the Peavey Elevator and will leave for Bismarck where he will be employed.

OHIO

Marion, O.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., recently installed Calumet Cups in its plant.

Toledo, O.—Appeals to increase 1942 bonus payments to employees of the Norris Grain Co. were denied June 14 by the regional War Labor Board in Cleveland.

New Holland, O.—The New Holland Grain Co., recently organized, has been incorporated. Members of the company are John H. Dunlap, Marie B. Dunlap, John H. Dunlap, Jr., all of Williamsport.

Test Is the Best Proof CALUMET Super Capacity Elevator CUPS



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Oakland, Neb.

We have used Calumet Cups, purchased from York Foundry & Engine Works, York, Neb., for several years and we are very well pleased with them. They give exceptionally good service and operate very efficiently.

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H. M. Holmquist.



One of the modern Elevators of the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., Oakland, Neb.

Without obligation send for our form 35 to learn how you can increase the efficiency and capacity of your elevator legs.

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Springfield, O.—The Valley Grain Elevator was burglarized on May 31. The office was broken into, the safe pried open, and negotiable securities taken. Several suspects have been questioned but not held.

Cardington, O.—The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. sold its elevator to the Mills Feed & Seed Store, which will continue its operation and its feed and seed business. The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. has been in business here for 11 years.

Toledo, O.—W. D. Hughes, manager of the National Milling Branch of the National Biscuit Co. has been elected a director of the Toledo Board of Trade, succeeding D. L. Norby, manager of Cargill, Inc., who has been elected vice-president of the board.

Toledo, O.—The Norris Grain Co. has awarded a contract to rehabilitate the conveyor house of its B & O Elevator. Private plans provide for wrecking the old house and building practically a new structure. The elevator has a capacity of 500,000 bus.

Massillon, O.—The six-story warehouse and mill of the Buckeye Cereal Co. was totally destroyed by fire the night of June 18. The loss, estimated by E. M. Schultz, company president, at more than \$200,000, was insured. Much of the loss was in flour and feed stocks.

Clarksfield (Wakeman p.o.), O.—The Huron County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the elevator property, which it has leased and operated for the last four years, from R. D. Stryker and son. Ralph Smith, who has been manager of the elevator, will continue in charge.

Woodsfield, O.—M. F. Archer has leased his mill and equipment to E. C. Hastings for a period of five years. Mr. Archer, who has conducted the business for forty years, is retiring because of ill health. Mr. Hastings will move the Purina Feed Store he has managed for several years, to the mill location.

Waldo, O.—The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. elevator was purchased by C. N. Briggs, local elevator operator, who will continue its operation along with his other elevator. The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co., a partnership composed of Charles Kaelber, Harry F. Kaelber, and George Wick, has been in business here for 15 years.

Wellington, O.—The appellate court upheld the \$4,000 verdict returned in favor of Otto Radcliffe, administrator, against the Farmers Grain & Milling Co., in which Radcliffe sued for the death of his daughter, Alberta, 15, who was fatally injured when a car in which she was riding collided with the defendant's truck on Bursley Road on July 3, 1941. Erwin Manning, 28, of Wellington, who was driving the car in which the girl and other children were riding, was killed instantly. A suit brought by the Manning estate and another suit brought by Radcliffe are still pending.

Deshler, O.—The Country Grain & Feed Dealers of Northwestern Ohio held a business meeting here the evening of June 14, devoted entirely to business. Don Arns, manager, presided. C. A. Heigel, Leipsic, gave a report of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n annual meeting; Harry Lee, Fostoria, reported on the feed situation; Time Out for Repairing and Cleaning Our Elevators was the subject of a talk by J. W. Huntington, Mill Mutuals, Columbus; The Wage and Hour Situation as Affecting Our Elevators was the subject of a talk by C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio. A round table discussion of important problems in which all present took part, closed the evening's program.

Springfield, O.—A soybean processing plant is to be installed at the Farm Buro Terminal Grain Elevator, John Sims, operating manager of the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, announced. The plant will have a capacity of 1,800 bus. per day and will be ready for the 1943 crop. Principal products of the mill will be soybean oil meal for live stock feed and soybean oil for use in human food products.

Toledo, O.—W. D. Hughes, general manager of the National Milling Branch of the National Biscuit Co. has announced the appointment of Lee Wagoner, prominent Chicago grain buyer, to head the National Mill's grain department. Mr. Wagoner comes to the National organization from the Chicago office of the Norris Grain Co., and previous to that connection he was associated with the Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Chalmer Stotz Elevator, Pittsburg; Mutual Marketing Co., Cincinnati; Patterson Milling Co., Piketon; P. H. Harsha Mfg. Co., Portsmouth; Keynes Bros., Logan; L. W. Tamplin, W. Mansfield; Farm Service Center, Arlington; Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co., Cincinnati, O.; Green Mish Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Weatherford, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist in the driveway at its elevator.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new moisture tester, Mgr. E. J. Walcher recently announced.

Tillman (Grandfield p.o.), Okla.—O. H. Hidlebaugh, principal of Emerson school in Frederick, is operating the local elevator during his summer vacation.

Enid, Okla.—Elevator managers of the Johnston Grain Co., Woodward, held a business meeting here June 12, called by the executive officials of the company.

Okeene, Okla.—Owen Wimberly, manager of the Okeene Milling Co., was elected president of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n at the recent state meeting in Oklahoma City.

Medford, Okla.—Bernard Blubaugh of the Clyde Co-operative Ass'n is a new member of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Sec'y E. R. Humphrey reports.

Aline, Okla.—W. A. Scoggins is manager of the Enid Elvtr. Corp. elevator operated by George Newlin. Mr. Newlin is managing the Carmen elevator which he purchased recently.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Exchange has been chartered with capital stock \$500. Incorporators: Frank Winters, Garrison H. Buxton, J. L. Yergler, all of Oklahoma City.

Dacoma, Okla.—Pete Heady arrived recently from Arizona, to work for the Farmers Elevator during the harvest season.

Tyner (Tonkawa p.o.), Okla.—An alfalfa mill being erected here by Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills Co., Inc., will be ready for operation this month. The mill has a production capacity of 50,000 lbs. of alfalfa meal a day.

Carmen, Okla.—The Cox Grain Co. has been purchased by George Newlin, who opened it for business June 1. Mr. Newlin, who has been in the grain business at Aline for the past 10 years, will continue his residence there, operating both the local and Aline elevators as the Enid Elvtr. Corp.

Frederick, Okla.—Construction on the 40 x 100 ft. enlargement on the main building at the E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. plant, is near completion. The new structure will be used partly for bulk grain storage and sack grain and seed storage. Two new cleaners have been installed and a floor level scale.

El Reno, Okla.—The recent dissolution of the Waldo Alfalfa Mill Co. was merely a legal formality for the partners and the mill is continuing business operations as in the past, Neill B. Waldo, original founder of the business, announced. The business is being conducted on the same basis as in the past with the exception it is under a co-partnership rather than a corporation. In addition to Mr. Waldo, F. Hayward Wright of El Reno and J. Paul Loosen of Okarche also are members of the firm.

Frederick, Okla.—The Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator on South Ninth St. has been reopened for the 1943 season in charge of J. Frank Malone, superintendent of Consolidated School No. 13, who for the last 10 summers has been manager of the Loveland elevator. Edward Meece, principal of the school, will serve as bookkeeper. Equipment and machinery are being reconditioned and the plant made ready to receive grain. It will receive government loan grain for bonded storage, and in addition will purchase direct.

Garber, Okla.—Judge Tom R. Blaine of district court at Enid recently directed suit be brought to collect on the \$1,000 bond of Clyde Hagan of St. Joseph, Mo., convicted in district court at Enid in February, 1941, of larceny by fraud. Hagan was sentenced to serve one year in the state penitentiary and his attorney appealed to the criminal court of appeals. Several weeks ago the appellate court affirmed the verdict and after denying a rehearing, the mandate was sent to the district court here. Hagan was alleged to have been the ring leader in a group that defrauded grain elevator operators out of wheat in the fall and winter in 1940-41. He was specifically charged with obtaining more wheat than he paid for at the Raulston Grain Co. here. The state alleged this was accomplished by manipulating the elevator's weighing machine at the top of the elevator. Several elevators later brought suit to recover.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

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Cordell, Okla.—The Cordell Milling Co. is building two large grain storage bins, work to be completed before the wheat harvest. This additional storage will give the plant 40,000 bus. capacity.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ontario, Ore.—The Ontario Grain Co. property was destroyed by fire May 27.

Rainier, Ore.—Rainier Feed Store was destroyed by fire Jun. 15. Loss \$40,000. Partly insured.—F.K.H.

Belmont, Wash.—The Roy M. Auvil Co. recently installed a Bender Worm Gear Type Electric Hoist in the driveway of its elevator.

Portland, Ore.—E. Gartin Linzy, 68, for many years a grain inspector for Kerr Gifford & Co. in Portland, died at his home June 15. He was a native of Missouri.—F. K. H.

Cathlamet, Wash.—Long-Bell Retail Yard has added a feed store to its business interests. A 22 x 26 ft. building has been erected back of the lumber yards for the exclusive sale of feeds.

Silberton, Ore.—Allison Conrad, son of Mearl Conrad, owner and operator of the Conrad Feed & Seed Co., and Mrs. Conrad, was reported killed in action in the South Pacific on June 8.

Coulee City, Wash.—J. R. Goodall, manager of the Farmers Union Grain Co. here for several years, has resigned and will move to Portland in July. Casto Bolyard is acting as manager at present.

Goldendale, Wash.—Guy Hause, 59, for the past 30 years associated with the Klickitat Valley Grain Growers Ass'n, in charge of the elevator and warehouse, died Apr. 24, in Portland, Ore., after a brief illness.

Seattle, Wash.—The White-Dulaney Co., subsidiary of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., has leased the Gordon Apartments with facilities for 25 families, to provide shelter for the latter organization's in-immigrant employees.

NezPerce, Ida.—Fire that occurred in the main leg used to elevate grain to the top of the Tom Robinson elevator recently caused an estimated damage of \$1,500. Buckets and belting were burned and also the plant motor.—F.K.H.

Lewiston, Ida.—John W. Shepard, manager of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., was appointed community chairman for Lewiston and Clarkston for the Com'te of Economic Development, a post-war group organized nationally to assist business and industry to plan for high levels of employment and productivity in the post-war period.

Seattle, Wash.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has taken over the Conlee-Kemper mill and will continue to operate it, Herbert L. Powell, assistant manager of the Grain Growers stated. A long-term lease on the mill has been taken. It had been operated during the last three years by H. L. Conlee and T. A. Kemper.

Lewiston, Ida.—A grain grading school was held at the Lewis-Clark Hotel June 10, the day preceding the annual convention here of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. How to distinguish varieties of wheat, barley, oats and peas and grading principles were taught by George Hardgrove, Federal Grain Supervisor, Spokane, and Bob White, Pacific Coast Board of Review, Portland, Ore.

Dayton, Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers is putting in a dry pea cleaning, fumigating and sorting plant, to cost approximately \$6,000. Machinery for the plant, released by the government priority agencies, will arrive about July 1. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract. The Grain Growers 500 ft. long warehouse located across from the cannery is being converted into the pea handling plant. Incoming peas will be stored in one end; the cleaning department will be in the center of the building, and the cleaned peas will be stored at the other end. The plant has a capacity of 500 bus. an hour.

Moscow, Ida.—The grain storage properties and machinery owned by the Moscow Elvtr. Co. have been sold to Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc., who in turn has transferred a part of these assets to Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., W. W. Markham, manager of the elevator concern recently announced. Included in the sale is the company's 10-bin 85,000-bu. concrete elevator and adjoining warehouses, of 260,000 bus. capacity. The seed company, a co-operative, will utilize the warehouse, part of which it now leases, selling the concrete elevator to the Co-operative Grain Ass'n. Latah County Grain Growers now have storage facilities for 1,500,000 bus. of grain.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Spencer Morrison, 76, in the feed business here for over forty years, died June 3.

Meadsville, Pa.—David Johns of Conneautville, Pa., was elected chairman of the Crawford County feed merchants' emergency conservation com'te at a meeting held here in May. E. J. Field was named sec'y. The newly formed group will co-operate with the Feed Industry Council and the U. S. D. A.

Doylestown, Pa.—A box car entered the third floor of the James B. Fretz feed warehouse recently, from the Reading Railway Co. siding, crashed thru a wall and hung, mid-air, perilously over the main highway for several hours until removed by a wrecking crew. Just how the accident happened is a "military secret," but the box car wasn't alone "up in the air," for everyone passing the scene and employees of the warehouse, shared the uncertainties of what might happen until the car was once more on level ground.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Alcester, S. D.—M. M. Rowley is improving his elevator property by installation of a new scale.

Sitka (Glenham p.o.), S. D.—The Selby Equity Union Exchange is installing a new 30 ft.-20-ton scale at its elevator.

Eureka, S. D.—C. J. Fischer has arrived and will take over the management of the Eureka Equity Exchange on July 1. He succeeds Henry Ottmar, who resigned after being manager for the last 19 years. Mr. Fischer formerly held a similar position in Fredonia, N. D.

Rauville, S. D.—The F. P. Creaser & Sons elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was reported small.

Groton, S. D.—C. E. Griffiths is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding E. M. Thoe, who resigned recently to go to the Pacific Coast.

Brandt, S. D.—K. J. Ekern is new manager of the E. A. Brown Co., Inc., elevator. He entered on his new duties last April, succeeding Oscar Wohler.

Montrose, S. D.—Leo O'Neill recently resigned his position as manager of the Betts Grain Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Frank O. Starr, of Montrose.

Clear Lake, S. D.—Aloysius Cook is new assistant at the Farmers Elevator, filling the vacancy made by Will Prange's resignation. Mr. Prange has retired after many years' employment at the elevator.

Humboldt, S. D.—P. W. Schreiner is new assistant at the Farmers Elevator. He operated an elevator at Huntimer for the past 23 years. Gus Beaner had been filling in at the elevator since the departure of Bill Ormseth.

Artesian, S. D.—A new large capacity hammer mill has been installed at the Thomas Grain Co. elevator. An addition has been built on the south side of the elevator to house the new equipment, and a chute from the elevator proper constructed. The elevator also is receiving a new coat of paint.

Alpena, S. D.—Allen J. Brigham sold his one-half interest in the Brigham & Smith elevator to Mason Smith, thus giving Mr. Smith full ownership. This dissolved a partnership business of 15 years. George J. Brigham owned a one-fourth interest until 5 years ago when he sold it to his son, Allen J. Brigham.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A series of six grain schools held in South Dakota was brought to a close with a school held here June 19. Similar schools were held at Brookings, June 14; Madison, June 15; Sioux Falls, June 16; Mitchell, June 17. Handling problems, high moisture, mixtures, etc., grading and other assistance desired by the country elevator operator were topics discussed at the sessions. H. O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, and a Federal Grain Supervision representative, and U. J. Norgaard, state entomologist, were included in the personnel of the meetings.

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Pierre, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Hughes County has taken over operation of the elevator property formerly owned by F. M. Rood, which it purchased in May. Robert Lien is manager. Mr. Rood relinquished management of the elevator on the twentieth anniversary of his assuming charge of the elevator.

TEXAS

Inadale, Tex.—Slono Grain Co., Portales, N. M., Jay Slono, is located here temporarily.

Malden, Tex.—Mail addressed to Smalley & Hughlett has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Plainville, Tex.—The dump platform at the Farmers Elevator has been rebuilt and other repairs made at the elevator.

Floydada, Tex.—Henry Edwards has sold his local elevator but will continue to operate elevators at Barwiso and Dougherty, with headquarters here.

San Saba, Tex.—The San Saba Produce Co. is the new owner of the Rich Grain & Seed Co., and is moving the stock to its company buildings. B. T. Rich, former owner, is retiring.

Groom, Tex.—Barnett-Fields Grain Co. has dissolved partnership after 20 years and is succeeded by T. G. Fields Grain Co., under management of T. G. (Truett) Fields.

Houston, Tex.—E. C. Downman Grain & Hay Co. has sold its main plant property mill and elevator to Gulf Coast Federated Feed Ass'n who took charge June 1. E. C. (Gene) Downman will continue to serve as manager.

Dallas, Tex.—R. T. Cofer Co., corporation, capital stock \$40,000 fully paid, has opened an office in the Thomas Bldg. R. T. Cofer is one of the best known grain men in the southwest having been in the grain business for over 23 years.

Saginaw, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. will build two elevators with a total storage capacity of 7,000,000 bus. at its local unit, supplementing its 4,000,000-bu. elevator. The cost is set at \$600,000. Repairs on the plant damaged in the explosion and fire Feb. 24 are progressing.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Community Milling Co., El Paso; W. H. Stephens, Bowie; Lawson Gin & Grain Co., Meridian; Herring Mill & Elvtr. Co., Raymondville; R. T. Cofer Co., Dallas; Robbins Bros., Athens, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Late additions to the list of new members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: A. Shirley, Gatesville; Burrus Panhandle Elevators, Amarillo; G. P. Schaub Milling & Grain Co., Gatesville; S. T. Oates Grain Co., Fort Worth; Conroe Grain Co., Conroe; Dwight Dill, Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—J. J. Neville, manager of the Husler Flour Mills, Salt Lake City, was elected president of the Ogden Grain Exchange on June 10. New directors elected were: W. E. Peterson, S. F. Matthies, Elwood Williams, M. G. Pence, all of Ogden; Sterling H. Nelson, Salt Lake City; N. W. Crowther, Malad, Ida.

WISCONSIN

Marshfield, Wis.—The Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. property was damaged by fire May 28.

Potter, Wis.—The Potter Elvtr. Co. has purchased the building formerly occupied by the Economy Shop and will use it in connection with its business.

Delavan, Wis.—J. F. Mawhinney and Fred Teetshorn have bought the grain elevator and lumber yards of the Sage Field Co., and will open for business in the near future.

Whitehall, Wis.—Prie Olson, owner of the Olson feed store, will move the old elevator south of the Auto Sales garage to the site of the former Ringstad & Wood cement block factory west of his feed warehouse, which he purchased. The block factory will be razed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An organization of those persons concerned in the proposal of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission in regard to regulations for the control of dust explosions in mills, elevators and feed plants, is being formed to make a vigorous protest. The regulations virtually would require the rebuilding of most established plants, at prohibitive cost, and are considered unreasonable and impractical by the trade.

Merrill, Wis.—Paul Duginski, formerly local war board chairman, has been named manager of the Consumers Co-op Exchange Elevator. He succeeds the late Nelus C. Schneider.

Sparta, Wis.—The Water Street Mill, owned and operated by Ray Biel, was damaged to the amount estimated at \$10,000 when a flash flood of Beaver Creek swept thru part of Sparta on Memorial Day. Mr. Biel stated at least 50 per cent of his feed and flour stock valued at \$20,000 was ruined by the water. His mixer however, was not damaged.

"The wheat buyer needs to know more about a sample of wheat than its grade and protein content as determined by the present grading systems. Test weight is not an indication of flour yield or flour quality."—R. O. Pence, chairman of research committee at meeting of Ass'n of Operative Millers.

New Soya Processing Plant of Ralston Purina Co.

The construction of modern soybean processing plants will greatly increase the processing capacity of the northern states and reduce the necessity of shipping soybeans of the 1943 crop to the cotton compresses of the south for processing. One of the latest additions is the modern plant of the Ralston-Purina Co., which is illustrated herewith and on the outside front cover of this number.

The Iowa Falls plant was designed jointly by Ralston Purina Co. engineers and Jones & Hettelsater Construction Co. The project comprises three separate manufacturing and handling units, namely, elevator, feed mill, and soya bean processing plant.

The elevator and cylindrical storage tanks are of reinforced concrete, being 100 feet high with a total storage capacity of 544,000 bus., and equipped with three screen, two air receiving separators, Fairbanks-Morse track and truck scales, five legs for receiving and transferring together with ample and efficient drying equipment, including six Allis Chalmers and one large drier of special design.

The combined feed mill and warehouse is of structural timber equipped for complete and thorough mixing and pelleting of poultry and livestock feeds, consisting of four 150 cu. ft. vertical mixers, one molasses agitator and two pellet presses with a potential capacity of six tone of pellet feed per hour.

The soya bean plant is of structural steel and corrugated iron, housing a battery of six French mechanical screw presses and six 120-

bushel dryers, with a processing capacity of approximately 4,000 bus. per day.

The entire plant is protected by a modern automatic sprinkler system.

Weighing is over a full track scale along with a forty-foot truck scale and hydraulic lift for dumping any size trucks. A thirty-six inch belt conveyor coming out of both the truck and car receiving sinks which will handle approximately 2,000 bus. of grain per hour. A large grain drier will handle approximately 450 to 500 bus. an hour. The six French type soybean presses process daily approximately 4,500 bus. of soybeans, making an 8,000 gallon tank car of soybean oil about every one and three-quarters days. A well which is approximately 1,815 feet deep, gives ample supply of pure water.

Twenty acres of ground surrounding the plant gives plenty of room for expansion. It is located on Highway 65, just south of the city limits, on the Rock Island Railroad, and of course, the Rock Island comes into Iowa Falls from all directions.

In addition to the Soybean Plant at Iowa Falls, the Ralston Purina Co. constructed a livestock and poultry feed plant which has been in operation since Jan. 1, manufacturing both molasses and poultry feeds, and at the present time has a capacity of approximately 4,000 tons a month. A full line of "Chows" is manufactured here, including hog, dairy and poultry feeds in meal form as well as pellets.



New, modern soybean processing plant of Ralston-Purina Co., at Iowa Falls, Ia. (See outside front cover)

Field Seeds

Seattle, Wash.—B. Kaufman has rented a building for a seed store.

Hartsville, S. C.—Stock of the Humphrey-Coker Seed Co. was damaged by fire June 7.

Brawley, Colo.—The Cuff-Archias Seed Co. has built two fireproof vaults, one for expensive seed.

Milford, Ill.—William C. Crow, father of A. F. Crow, head of the Crow Hybrid Corn Co., died June 1, aged 73 years.

Belmond, Ia.—The Thompson Hybrid Seed Corn Co. is installing a new 10x40, 30-ton, wood deck Soweigh Scale.

Sunburst, Mont.—The Northern Montana Mustard Corporation will build a mustard seed cleaning plant at a cost of \$15,000.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Cornhusker Hybrid Seed Co. held a meeting June 15 of over 50 persons, including its salesmen in northeast Nebraska.

Waterloo, Neb.—J. C. Robinson says that 90 per cent of the workers this year in his hybrid corn production could very well be women.—P.J.P.

Snohomish, Wash.—Richard Hoffman has purchased the Central Feed & Seed Co. from Otto Zahler, who will retire after 15 years in this business.

Aurora, Ore.—John Todd has purchased the seed, feed and grain business of Ziegler Bros., having sold his interest in the White Star Concentrate Co.

Denver, Colo.—Howard Roerig, for 37 years with the Barteldes Seed Co., is now assistant manager of the Colorado Seed Co. Manager C. R. Root has been ill.

Moscow, Idaho.—The Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc., has acquired all of the warehouse of which it has been leasing a part, from the Moscow Elevator Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Land O' Lakes Creameries has purchased the Thief River Seed House of F. H. Peavey & Co., including two elevators, warehouse, seed and feed handling equipment.

Eldred, Ill.—The new building of the Columbian Seed Co. was completely surrounded by water during the recent flood. Soldiers using barges managed to get out the valuable seed supply.

Milton-Freewater, Ore.—Harry Cline, for the last six years assistant Umatilla County agent, has resigned to become assistant to the pres. of Morrison Brothers Seed Co. of Spokane.—F. K. H.

Valier, Mont.—The Northern Montana Mustard Corp. is to construct a \$15,000 mustard seed cleaning plant at Sunburst. This is announcement of N. A. Peterson, president of the corporation.—F.K.H.

Clinton, Ia.—W. Atlee Burpee & Co. have bought the business of the W. J. Hundley Printing Co. and will remove the equipment to the Burpee plant, where a new printing department will go into production about Aug. 1.

Washington, D. C.—By amendment to Order M-221 the W.P.B. June 11 allows dealers in seeds and grain 70 instead of 50 per cent of the number of bags they acquired during 1941, and removes from restriction users who acquired less than 500 new empty or used bags during 1942.

Norfolk, Neb.—Willard H. Brown, manager of the Norfolk plant of the Ouren Seed Co., states that 50 stripping machines will soon be in use to strip 4,000 acres of bluegrass seed in northeast Nebraska. Using floodlights, they will work as late as one o'clock in the morning. The seed this year is of excellent quality.

Spokane, Wash.—Since seed stocks may be virtually exhausted by the close of the planting season, and with but little if any carryover likely, extra effort must be made to replenish seed supplies this year if required production is to be maintained a year from now, advises Leonard Hegnauer, extension agronomist at the State College of Washington.—F.K.H.

Ft. Hays, Kan.—Dr. J. W. Greene, head of the chemical engineering department of Kansas State College, relates that Club Kafir and Leoti Red were crossed to produce a commercial flaky starch with a white kernel, known as Kansas 397. Last year 13 bushels were produced and processing indicated it might be used for starch that could replace tapioca once imported from the East Indies.—P.J.P.

East Lansing, Mich.—The farm crops department at Michigan State College has been working with staff members of the University of California for four years in growing dark red kidney bean seed to rid such seed of blight. Blight does not develop under California conditions. A carload of the disease-free seed was brought into the state a few days ago to be distributed among growers near Vestaburg and Blanchard by the Michigan Bean Co.

Statesville, N. C.—Ten bags of Korean Lespedeza seed were seized at the Cash Wholesale Grocery Company, North Wilkesboro. The seed was sold to this firm by S. L. Foster, Statesville, R.F.D. The reason for this seizure was that the seed were of such poor quality that they could not possibly be cleaned. The lot contained about 20 per cent weed seed, about half of which were dodder. These seed were released to the grower after he had signed a statement that the seed would not be sold or offered for sale.

Lafayette, Ind.—Contestants in the five-acre corn growing contest, sponsored by the Indiana Corn Growers Association in co-operation with the Purdue University agronomy department, will have an opportunity to win another trophy in the form of a special cup which will be awarded this year, for the first time, to the producer of the highest yield of corn grown on the contour. The corn must be grown on a field having a two per cent slope (two feet of fall every 100 feet down the slope) or more.

Agent Cannot Act as Principal

A. E. McKenzie, seedsman of Brandon, Man., has been ordered by Justice Maclean to turn over to the White Fox Alfalfa Seed Growers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n the proceeds of the seeds he handled for the Ass'n in 1938.

The growers sought \$73,000 from McKenzie on the ground he had handled the seed as a buyer instead of as an agent as directed by contract.

Judge Maclean held that McKenzie, when disposing of the seed, had no right to act as a buyer. Further, because of "fraudulent misrepresentation" on the part of McKenzie, he

ruled the seed firm owner should be denied any reward or commission in disposing of the crop.

For Federal Compliance with State Inspection

The Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting June 16 in the Hotel Marion at Little Rock endorsed proposals to require federal agencies handling seeds, feeds and fertilizer to comply with state laws concerning inspection.

H. K. THATCHER, Washington representative of the State Agricultural and Industrial Commission, explained the legislation. Murray B. McLeod, state revenue collector, will file a brief in support of the bill in the House of Representatives, H. 1396.

PAUL MILLAR, chief inspector of the Arkansas Plant Board, spoke at the afternoon session.

Ben C. Isgrig of Little Rock was elected pres. of the ass'n, succeeding Charles White of Pine Bluff. Raymond Lee of Fort Smith was elected vice pres. and J. Hartz of Stuttgart, sec'y-treas.—P. R. P.

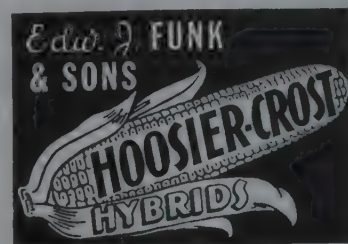
To Recover Damaged Soybeans

Of the 1942 bumper soybean crop of 210,000,000 bus. about 10 per cent was reported damaged by excess moisture, reducing the output of solvent extraction plants 20 per cent.

The spoiled beans produce a cloudy impurity which mars the clear amber color of the soy bean oil and makes it worthless for further use. The chemists, notably Dr. Melvin De Groot of St. Louis, Mo., are trying to determine the cause.

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Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—The O.D.T. reports that 27 ore-type vessels are still in the grain trade, against none at this time last year.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will hold a meeting July 8 at the Palmer House.

Box cars placed in service by the railroads during the first five months of 1943 numbered only 379, and on June 1 there were 3,494 plain box cars on order.

Chicago, Ill.—The Lake Michigan Grain Shippers Committee has been formed, comprising Geo. Altorfer of Templeton Grain Co., E. R. Bacon, Jr., of Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Wm. Enke, Jr., of Stratton Grain Co., Howard Lipsey of Norris Grain Co., J. O. McClintock of Continental Grain Co., Roland McHenry of Star Grain Co., W. H. McDonald of Rosenbaum Bros., and Samuel L. Hassell of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended June 12 totaled 45,466 cars, an increase of 7,062 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10,782 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 12 totaled 30,925 cars, an increase of 6,021 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,084 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

"What is the use of the President of the United States creating one board after another to hold long hearings and make recommendations regarding changes in the working conditions and wages of railway employees," asks *Railway Age*, "when labor leaders can immediately go to the White House and get the President to encourage the unions to reject recommendations made by his boards and to put his powerful pressure on the railways to grant more? This has occurred three times within a year and a half."

Washington, D.C.—The Supreme Court on June 7 upheld an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing a railroad, which later transported processed cottonseed products away from mill points, to stop granting refunds on freight rates for the cottonseed transported to the mill points by other carriers. The Commission said all the railroads in Mississippi, for the purpose of meeting truck competition, had since 1931 "maintained so-called cut-back tariffs when both the inbound shipment of the seed and the outbound shipment of the products" are over the same line.—P.J.P.

Algonac, Mich.—The steamship William Brewster, with 95,000 bus. of grain for England, collided with another boat and sank in the St. Clair River, June 15. The crew of 34 was saved. Another report gives the name of the ship as the Superior No. 4, owned by Northwest Steamships, Ltd., Toronto. The anchor chain of the other ship caught on the side of the Canadian vessel, tearing plates away, grain pouring out of the opening as the boat turned on its side.

Will Pile Wheat on Ground for Want of Cars

Much of America's half billion bushel 1943 wheat crop probably will be piled on the ground, at least during the harvest rush, in the opinion of Santa Fe Railway officials who are preparing for the annual harvest's deluge of grain.

A near shortage of grain cars exists, two weeks in advance of the wheat harvest. Santa Fe loadings of old wheat are 135 per cent greater than last year and virtually all available cars suitable for grain handling are required by shippers daily.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in May this year at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 6,084 cars, compared with 3,073 in the like month last year.

Expedite Car Turnover

Freeman Bradford, special representative of the I.C.C.-O.D.T. Transportation Conservation Committee, in addressing the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n said:

Due to the efficient operation of the railroads under private management and the wholehearted co-operation of the shippers that the traffic of the United States has been handled with very little delay.

During the month of April 1943, the railroads handled 18 per cent more ton miles of revenue freight than in April 1942, and for the first four months in 1943, the railroads handled 26 per cent more ton miles of revenue freight than they did for the same four months in 1942, and for the first four months in 1943 the total amount of ton mile revenue freight handled by the railroads was 138 per cent greater than the ton miles of revenue freight handled for the same period in 1939.

Even tho there has been very little new equipment delivered to the railroads since Pearl Harbor, thru the co-operation of shippers such as yourselves, we have been able to accomplish a job without governmental orders, and have accomplished that job in a manner never before equaled in the history of this, or any other, country, but we are not out of the woods.

Some time ago while in Washington, Commissioner Johnson, in charge of the Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, seemed to be greatly perturbed by the fact that there was what he termed wasted transportation in connection with the movement of grain and grain products. It was the Colonel's idea that the matter should be cured by a mandatory order issued by Washington cutting out all circuitous hauls, out-of-line hauls, and back hauls in connection with the inspection and transit of grain and grain products.

INDUSTRY WOULD HANDLE SITUATION.—After explaining to the Colonel that this would be absolutely unworkable, it was agreed that a committee should be formed, and that the grain and milling interests working in co-operation with the railroads would take care of their own situation, and upon a promise being given the Colonel that such a plan would be put into operation, the contemplated order was withheld. A committee, known as the Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee, was formed, headquarters being in Chicago. The country was divided into zones, and a representative grain or grain product transportation man was placed in charge of each district. This district comprises Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio.

SURPLUS BOX CARS.—The last report of the Association of American Railroads indicates that the total surplus box cars in the United States today is about 18,000, of which not over 11,000 are Class A box cars suitable for grain and grain products loading. Recently, there has been an order for the eastern roads to move 20,000 box cars to the west for the movement of the wheat crop that is now coming on, and that these cars shall be turned over to the western lines not later than July 1, and from this you can readily see that our surplus of available grain cars can be wiped out almost over night.

It, therefore, behooves all of us to do our utmost to use our present cars to the greatest extent possible, and in this connection it is the desire of the newly formed committee that country grain shippers do not order cars in excess of the number actually required for loading, that they load cars within the free time, that they furnish the carrier with prompt shipping instructions, and that where the delay is occasioned by the railroad serving the elevator in not moving the car from the elevator after loading that you report to me, or to your state secretary, giving him the car number and

the time the car was delayed and we can assure you that the railroad causing the delay will be dealt with in such manner that future delays will be eliminated.

We also request that when possible you should use the shortest available route to the market consistent with the transit practices prevailing at that market, and the terminal elevator operators and millers have already been cautioned about the use of circuitous routes.

I know that it will be the purpose of you gentlemen as representative of the country shippers to continue that co-operative effort in order that we will not be faced by a set of mandatory orders from Washington.

Bond for Surrender of B/L

The rule for the giving of surety bond in lieu of surrender of bill of lading outlined in our Bulletin No. 640 was withdrawn, but has been republished, with some revision, to become effective July 10. The new rule contains the following provisions, the principal changes being in italics:

Where B/L has been lost, delayed, destroyed or otherwise is not immediately available at a bank or other source, there may be presented to the carrier, as a substitute for the B/L, security in the form of

Substitute 1.—Currency, certified check or bank cashier's check in amount equal to 125 per cent of the invoice or value of the property; or at carrier's option

Substitute 2.—A specific bond of indemnity with surety in amount equal to twice such invoice or value; or at carrier's option

Substitute 3.—A blanket bond of indemnity with surety.

A specific bond of indemnity is one given to protect delivery of a single shipment. A blanket bond of indemnity is one that can repeatedly be made use of until cancelled. All bonds of indemnity must be satisfactory to the accepting carrier as to form, amount and surety. *A bond executed by a partner as surety for his firm shall not be accepted.*

When a shipment has been released under a blanket bond of indemnity, the original B/L, properly endorsed, must be surrendered as soon as available at a bank or other source. *In the event the required B/L is not surrendered within five (5) days, exclusive of Sundays and bank holidays, or, at carrier's option, a lesser time, immediately following the day whereon the shipment was delivered, further delivery of shipments under the bond shall cease, unless or until the principal shall deposit with the carrier's agent Substitute 1 or a specific bond of indemnity, in amount equal to twice the invoice or value of the property, with a corporate surety duly authorized to write surety bonds and regularly engaged in such business.—J. S. Brown, Manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.*

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Supply Trade

A cementing process for joining metals that is stronger than riveting or spot welding has been developed by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Claimant Agencies are now authorized to obtain Complete Bills of Materials on certain products as provided in "Instructions on Bills of Materials" issued May 15, 1943, under 3175.1 of C.M.P. Reg. No. 1.

A revised Official CMP Class B Product List, including a Class A Civilian Type End Product List, has been issued by the War Production Board. This List supersedes the earlier Class B Product List published Dec. 21, 1942.

C.M.P., Regulation No. 8, covering production requirements of controlled materials producers, has been amended to indicate that in some instances, where a controlled material producer requires the same basic material as that which he produces to fabricate another form of controlled material, such material may be made available through the allotment procedure rather than by directive.

"Grain elevator supplies" are so specified in L-63 issued June 10 by the W.P.B., covering suppliers' inventory limitations. Suppliers whose inventory is less than \$35,000 are exempted. For suppliers located in specified states in the western part of the country, inventories are limited to a total dollar value at cost equal to the sales of the same type of supplies during the four preceding calendar months. Previously, the sales period had been three months.

W. P. B. Order No. L-292 provides that manufacturers of food processing machinery commencing Oct. 1, and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1944, in the absence of any specific production quotas, may produce up to 50% of their average yearly production during 1939 to 1941. Percentage restriction applies only to new equipment. No restrictions are placed on replacement parts. In addition, order No. L-292 prohibits manufacture of certain items of food processing machinery and equipment considered nonessential.

CMP Regulation No. 1 Amended

"CMP Regulation No. 1 as amended May 28, 1943, provides manufacturers with more flexibility in the placement of authorized controlled materials orders within the months of a given quarter," Walter C. Skuce, Director of the Controlled Materials Plan Division, said in making the announcement. "The manufacturer must schedule delivery of materials required to support his authorized production schedules to assure the utmost use of the available supply of materials for the production of items of war material.

"The entire revision of CMP Regulation No. 1 is designed to simplify the procedures which industry must use in obtaining materials for production programs. The CMP Division is making every effort to simplify the Plan and ease the burden of paper-work and compliance which industry has been called upon to bear as a direct result of the war effort."

Allotments, as well as applications for allotments, will be made on a quarterly basis, rather than on a monthly basis as was originally required under CMP, except as may be otherwise required in any particular allotment or application form.—WPB 3742.

Thirteen is an unlucky number, so they say; and perhaps that is why the 13 members of the Crop Reporting Board do not always guess right.

Getting Construction Materials

John L. McParland, C.M.P. analyst, in a lecture under the auspices of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, said:

"In connection with construction, you may under C.M.P. Regulation 5 and L-41 purchase up to \$500 worth of material for a specific project under the C.M.P. Regulation 5 and not have to file a PD-200. But if you are purchasing more than \$500 worth of material for a project, you must file the PD-200. Take, for example this: You have a project that is costing \$1,500, total cost, labor and materials. Your material cost on that might be under \$500. You might need very little material but quite a bit of labor on it. You would be allowed under that project to use your C.M.P. Regulation 5 and get the materials even though the total cost of the project is over \$500. You are allowed to use the C.M.P. Regulation 5 up to \$500 worth of material.

Take that same \$1,500 project. Your material cost might run \$600. It will be necessary for you to file a PD-200 because it is exceeding the amount allowed you on your C.M.P. Regulation 5.

Extension of Preference Ratings

Priorities Regulation No. 3, governing the application and extension of preference ratings, has been amended to provide uniform methods in applying ratings to obtain preferential use of processing and fabricating facilities. Previously, this privilege was confined to PRP units operating under Priorities Regulation No. 11. By recent amendment of Priorities Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board provided for the assignment by others of ratings to the use of facilities as well as to the delivery of materials. The amendment of Regulation No. 3 adds provisions telling how these ratings may be used.

The changes provide that:

- (1) a rating assigned by the War Production Board to permit a named person to obtain use of particular facilities may be applied only by that individual, and then only to the specified facilities;
- (2) when a person is authorized to apply or extend a rating to obtain material which he will deliver, or which he will incorporate in material to be produced or delivered, he may make use of the same rating to obtain use of the facilities of a concern regularly engaged in the business to process the rated material;
- (3) a person to whom a rating has been extended to obtain use of his facilities may not himself extend the rating for any purpose.

New C.M.P. Procedures for Manufacturers of Supplies and Machinery

John L. McParland, C.M.P. analyst of the Chicago District office of the W.P.B. in a very informative lecture under the auspices of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, said:

After June 30 there will be a change in the designation of the month of delivery. Instead of putting 16, 17 or 18, your C.M.P. regulation asks you, in so far as controlled materials are concerned, to put the actual month and year of the delivery of the controlled material from the controlled material producer. What does that do to your allotment number? Take an allotment number, W2-19. That previously signified it was a war program; that the claimant agency was the War Department; the program number was 2, specifying a specific program within the War Department. The 19 indicated that the controlled material was to be delivered in July. Now with the new C.M.P. regulation you would put your allotment number down this way: W2—July, '43; instead of putting the numerical signification of the month you will put the actual month that the controlled material is to be delivered to you from the controlled materials supplier. It is a little less mysterious, I believe, and probably will be understood a little better than previously where the number designated the month.

Allotments to secondary A products: Previously in the second quarter you would designate it W2-16, the 16 indicating the second quarter of 1943. The way you will operate under the new regulation is to put the quarter and the year instead of the 16. For instance, you are issuing a purchase order for secondary A product and you wish that product to be delivered during the third quarter. Then your allotment number will show this way. You will show W, the program number 2, and then the 3rd QR. '43. That would be a method of putting your allotment number on a secondary A product.

You will have to give them the specific allotment of materials according to the CMP 5 or CMP L-150. That still remains the same. In putting your allotment number on a purchase order, there is a change in the method of indicating the month of delivery or the quarter of delivery. Previously you would use a numerical signification. Now you will insert the proper month if it is controlled material;



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Washington News

or if it is an allotment of a secondary A product to a secondary A manufacturer, you will show the quarter that you wish delivery of that controlled material to the secondary A producer.

There is one very important change on your C.M.P. Regulation 1 that is to the manufacturer's benefit. That is the S-1 paragraph. Previously the S-1 paragraph stated that you could order only 33⅓%, or 67%, or 100% during the quarter—that is 33% of the materials that you are authorized in the first month; 67% in the second month, and 100% during the last month of the quarter. Now the new S-1 paragraph eliminates so far as you are concerned the placing of orders in that manner. They allow you under this paragraph to order the material as you need it, provided that you do not exceed your inventory restrictions under C.M.P. Regulation 2; or if you are buying a B product or a non-controlled material provided that you do not exceed your inventory restrictions under Priority Regulation 1.

Please mark that down, because that will help you quite a bit in ordering your material.

Previously you were held to specific amounts during specific months. Now you can order your material as long as you don't exceed the amounts permitted by your inventory regulations and also as long as you don't order the materials sooner than you actually need them.

There is quite an argument on one point of C.M.P. Regulation 1. We had yes's and no's in the answer. It is whether or not a person issuing a small order needs to deduct that amount of material from his allotment. He does not. C.M.P. Regulation 1 definitely specifies that a person obtaining a class A product under paragraph (1) [that is your small order paragraph of the regulation] need not reduce his allotment by the amount of controlled materials needed to produce such product. We definitely have it in writing that that is what we will go by. Previously we had different answers from Washington, one department saying yes and another department saying no. The Chicago office took a stand to deduct it, but now we have it definitely in writing so therefore you will not have to deduct the amount of materials that you estimate you would use in a small order from your allotment quantities.

After June 30, if an allotment number plus a preference rating is placed, it will have no superiority over a preference rating in the same grade. After June 30, if you place an allotment number plus an AA-1 rating and someone else places an AA-1 rating alone, those ratings are equal. You will handle them as if they are the same. So they are taking out from the C.M.P. Regulation No. 3 the superiority of an allotment number plus a rating over a rating alone. I think it is a good thing, because there are PD-1A's processed that have not been given an allotment number. These are distributor forms (the PD-1X that does not get an allotment number, and various other forms) that were really working a hardship on certain types of businesses. So they have eliminated the superiority of the allotment number plus rating over rating alone, and that will go into effect June 30, 1943. Any orders placed after that will stand at a similar rating of an allotment plus preference rating with the preference rating alone.

Rape is a new oil-bearing crop in Canada; and this year's crop is expected to yield 1,000,000 pounds of vitally needed oil. For the first time large acreages of sunflowers have been planted in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in 1943 an acreage of 70,000 is expected.

Freight rate reductions made effective May 15, 1943, by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be reflected in reduced ceiling prices for certain formula-priced items of machinery, machinery parts, farm equipment and ferrous forgings, the Office of Price Administration announced June 9.

The W.P.B. closed 23 of its 123 district offices June 15, for economy and to concentrate the work.

By a vote of 108 to 84 the House June 18 voted against reduction of prices on farm products which have not reached parity levels.

By a vote of 160 to 106 the House June 18 prohibited the use of O.P.A. funds to pay salaries of anyone paying, authorizing or computing subsidies.

The bill authorizing sale of 50,000,000 bushels additional feed wheat was signed June 14 by the President, permitting the resumption of sales discontinued May 31.

The War Food Administration on June 12 terminated the national marketing quota and revoked the national acreage allotment for peanuts produced in 1943.

Corn Supplies held by industry are sufficient to run dry corn 20 days, wet corn 10 days, breakfast cereal 25 days, feed mixers 10 to 25 days, according to the W.F.A.

An increase in individual seed and crop production loans made by the Farm Credit Corporation from \$400 to \$1,000 was approved June 17 by the Senate agriculture committee.

To centralize control of food supplies and distribution in one man, legislation is being considered by the House agriculture committee. The committee will hear Jas. F. Byrnes.

A bipartisan congressional delegation has urged the President to appoint a food czar with final authority on production, processing, distribution and prices of agricultural commodities.

By a vote of 188 to 144 the House June 18 voted that officials of the O.P.A. formulating price policies must have had at least five years of business experience in the field in which they operate.

Waste Manila Rope may be used in the manufacture of flour and cereal product sack papers, and for abrasive papers to a limited extent and under certain conditions, the War Production Board announced June 8.

The C.C.C. will buy the entire 1943 crop of peanuts, reselling to civilian handlers. Dealers will buy for the account of the C.C.C. Prices will average \$140 per ton for Spanish and Virginia types and \$130 a ton for runner types.

The 1944 acreage program, according to the W.F.A., will insist on full acreages of soybeans, flax, grain sorghums, pasture and other grains, including corn, oats and barley, and encourage producers "to fill in everywhere with wheat."

Preference ratings applied to orders for specified items, which were not filled by June 4, 1943, must be cancelled if they are not in conformity with restrictions imposed on that date, the War Production Board has announced.

Country elevator operators from several states met recently with officials of the C.C.C. and A.A.A. to obtain a change in the uniform storage agreement that would reflect the increase in costs of operation since the agreement was first drafted.

The Senate appropriations subcommittee has approved the \$800,000,000 farm bill. The Farm Security Administration is given \$156,000,000. The Crop Insurance appropriation was increased also to \$7,818,000 for administration. Farm parity payments were reduced from \$170,000,000 to \$147,000,000.

Malted grains and malt syrups are now covered by Conservation Order M-288, issued June 7. No brewer, except as permitted in paragraph (b) 2, shall use during any quota period, in the manufacture of malt beverages, more than 93 per cent of the quantity of malted grain, and more than 93 per cent of the quantity of malt syrup, which he used for such purpose during the corresponding base period.

Preferential treatment in the eastern gasoline shortage area will be accorded a revised list of industries, including cereals, flour, meal, animal and poultry feed, electric motors and generators, transformers, capacitors, conveying equipment, cordage, rope and twine.

Fermenting wheat starch into sugar and alcohol without using malt is a new process being developed by Dr. A. K. Balls and Irwin W. Tucker of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry with a view to separating the protein from the starch before distillation.

Counsel for a house committee charged, June 17, the office of price administration is "seeking to bring the entire American industrial system under bureaucratic control" not by price but by profit regulation. He said he based his accusation on information obtained from subpoenaed O.P.A. files.

If a tenant of a building has more than 50% occupancy and has a rating under the C.M.P. Regulation 5 and that building needs a certain type of repair, he can extend that rating to the landlord and the landlord can re-extend it for the repairs and maintenance materials needed to repair the building. It is chargeable to the tenant's quota.

C.C.C. loan rate on 1943 rye will be 75c for No. 2 or better (and No. 3 on test weight) on the farm. If warehoused the grower must pay storage in advance to Apr. 30, 1944, or C.C.C. will deduct 7c per bushel. Last year's loan on rye was 60c. The loan on barley is the same as last year, 75c for No. 1, and 5c more in Idaho and the Pacific Coast.

Grain products exempt from M.P.R. were redefined in Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to G.M.P.R., Amendment 10, effective June 10, covering ground wheat, malted wheat; pearled barley, ground pearled barley, hulled barley, malted barley, ground barley; groats, hulled oats, ground groats, rolled hulled oats (table or feeding), cereal oats, ground oats; malted rye, ground rye; ground soy beans; ground buckwheat.

For grains and cereal products the lend-lease bill that passed the House provided \$364,000,000 for the next fiscal year, compared with \$98,753,045 spent on lend-lease grains and cereals from Mar. 15, 1941, to Apr. 30, 1943, indicating a heavy increase in the immediate future. In view of the United States shortage of feed, where will lend-lease get the greatly increased quantity of meat, butter, eggs, milk and poultry for shipment abroad?

Orders for controlled materials placed before the purchaser has received his allotments may be converted into controlled materials orders when allotments are received, by furnishing the supplier with duplicate copies of the purchase orders, certified as provided in C. M. P. regulations. This is made clear by Interpretation No. 5 of C. M. P. Regulation No. 1. Orders so converted must be treated as authorized controlled materials orders as of the date on which the certification, including the allotment number, is furnished the supplier, not as of the date on which the order was first placed.—W. P. B. 3531.

The number and quantity of products which can be packed in new burlap bags is increased under the terms of Conservation Order M-221, as amended June 11 by the War Production Board. This reflects an improvement in the supply of burlap and, in addition, the availability of heavy-weight burlap. Heretofore, only light-weight burlap has been available for bag making. Under the amendment, flour, petroleum waxes, and stearic acid (cakes or slabs) are permitted, for the first time, to be packed in new burlap bags. At the same time, more new burlap bags are allowed for packing processed feed and seed and grain.

Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 9th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Brewers Dried Grains production during May amounted to 18,500 tons, against 14,600 tons in May, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Des Moines, Ia.—Dealers here are said to have quit selling cracked corn since it was placed under ceiling allowing only 50 cents per ton over the price of shelled corn.

Flemington, N. J.—John H. Barton, who retired in 1940 from the presidency of the National Oil Products Co. died recently of a heart attack.

New York, N. Y.—Speakers at the meeting June 8 to 10 of the Northeastern Farm Bureau Conference condemned activities of government agencies and the O.P.A., which have cut production of feeds.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Beacon Milling Co., of Cayuga, held an all-day meeting at the Hotel Syracuse of officials and field representatives to consider the company's plan to allot poultry and livestock feed to dealers.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. June 11 amended Conservation Order M-221 to allow more burlap bags for processed feed and grain, increasing the quota from 50 to 100 per cent. Instead of covering all users the order eliminates those who acquired less than 500 or fewer empty or used bags during 1942.

Topeka, Kan.—The state board of agriculture has adopted a resolution reducing the feedingstuffs fee 25%, from 8c ton to 6c ton on all feedingstuffs tags and stamps sold after July 1, 1943. This is in accordance with a statute passed by the legislature of 1939, which provides that when more money is being received than is required for the enforcement of the feedingstuffs law, the board is authorized to reduce the fee.

Portland, Ore.—All persons raising livestock, poultry and rabbits, can play a big part in helping Oregon feed dealers to make the most of feed now on hand by proper feeding and management, advises Leon Jackson, Secy. Oregon Feed Dealers' Association. "Due to the large increase of Oregon's poultry and livestock population, it is essential that dairymen, farmers and even backyard producers do everything in their power to conserve feed supplies."—F.K.H.

Kansas City, Mo.—The C.C.C. regional office has issued the following warning: "It is becoming increasingly apparent that some processors of feed wheat are attempting to purchase more than their normal grind for a period of 30 days, and equally obvious that some millers processing feed wheat are selling in excess of 30 days' supply of ground wheat to mixed feed manufacturers and others. Distributors of whole or ground feed wheat are required to secure the same certification from their customers that the corporation requires from them. It is hoped that this situation will be corrected immediately to avoid necessity of any action on the part of Commodity Credit Corporation."

Mineral Content of Alfalfa

The Colorado Farm Bulletin points out the considerable variability of alfalfas with respect to mineral nutrient content, tabulating the mineral content, content of good alfalfa, and the maximum content found for silica, sulfates, carbonates, phosphates, chlorides, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium. It is emphasized that the highest silica content found, about 0.75 per cent, is very much lower in proportion to the total ash content than is that of most grass hays, and the nutrient mineral content correspondingly greater.

Millfeed Support Discontinued

Government support of prices of millfeed which was started Jan. 25, 1943, has been abandoned as not necessary since the market is strong.

When the price of millfeed averaged more than \$1.50 per ton below the ceiling the C.C.C. made up the difference, the purpose being to prevent a rise in the flour price.

The more millers received for the by-product the cheaper they could sell the flour.

Maximum Prices for Powdered Skim Milk

Effective June 11 the O.P.A. in amendment No. 24 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 set maximum prices for all powdered skim milk and powdered buttermilk for animal feed.

The O.P.A. deleted from the regulation the phrase "packaged powder skim milk sold for animal feed" and inserted in its place the phrase "all powdered skim milk for animal feed and all powdered buttermilk for animal feed."

To Avert Corn Disaster

The Feed Industry Council recommends either:

1. The removal of a material increase in the corn ceiling prices, or
2. A substantial reduction in hog prices, especially on heavy hogs
3. Or both.

"Since power to deal with this emergency rests with Mr. James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, and Mr. Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, with the President's approval, under wartime powers granted by Congress, it is suggested that dealers immediately express their views to those gentlemen directly and thru senators and representatives, insisting on action to avert a National disaster. The Nation cannot afford to allow the food production program to deteriorate while dealing with other National problems, however important they may be."

Alternative Ingredients Permitted in Mixed Feed Registrations

Dr. Quackenbush, state chemist of Indiana, has announced that during the war emergency he will accept mixed feed registrations which bear a declaration of *alternative ingredients*. These alternative ingredients may not be identical in feeding value, but during the emergency they may be used alternatively when so registered. On the state feed tags these alternate ingredients will be printed within parentheses, and the tags will be printed with the following statement:

"INGREDIENTS
(EMERGENCY DECLARATION)"

Each feed manufacturer in Indiana has been sent a copy of this announcement giving full details. A copy may be had by writing to the Office of the State Chemist. The announcement applies only to the declaration of *ingredients*. The guaranteed analysis must be maintained, irrespective of the specific ingredients used. As long as ingredients are covered by present tags, and the printed analysis is maintained, one need not re-register or use new tags. At the end of the year, he can redeem any unused or obsolete tags for a cash refund.

Missouri Feed Men Organize

Meetings were held June 7 and June 14 by a new organization known as the Ass'n of Feed Dealers and Manufacturers of Southern Missouri and Adjoining States, for concerted action to obtain feed for farm animals.

Congressmen have been appealed to by wire to come to the aid of feeders, who are desperately in need.

The chairman of the organization is Forrest Lipscomb of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield; and Cliff Browne of the Spear Feed Co., Springfield, is in charge of publicity. The meeting of June 14 was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Springfield.

New Alfalfa Ceilings

Effective June 23, R.M.P.A. 332 places maximum prices on alfalfa hay in Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and New Mexico and in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties in Texas at the levels established last February for California, Oregon and Washington.

The maximum price is \$20 a ton, loose on the farm, ready to load, except that, where a certificate signed by a state or federal hay inspector is supplied, the following maximum prices can be charged.

	Grade No. 1	Grade No. 2
Alfalfa hay	\$22.50	\$20.00
Alfalfa green or leafy hay		21.50
Alfalfa extra leafy hay	25.50	22.00

Country shippers are allowed a mark-up of \$2 a ton on sales to dealers and of \$3 a ton on sales to retailers or feeders or other ultimate purchasers. Dealers are allowed a mark-up of \$1.50 a ton. Retailers are allowed a maximum price of \$3 a ton on sales from off a railroad car in less than carload lots. Where the retailer has unloaded and stored the hay, he is allowed a \$5 a ton mark-up in sales of two tons or less; \$4.50 a ton on sales of more than two tons but not more than three; \$3.50 a ton on sales of more than three but not more than five tons; \$3 a ton on sales of more than five tons.

New Feed Conservation Booklet

It is suggested by L. R. Hawley of the Feed Industry Council that all feed manufacturers mail directly to customers or distribute to feeders thru their salesmen or dealers a copy of the simple, 8-page booklet prepared by the Council giving the feed conservation program in detail.

It outlines feeding programs to help the farmer save feed with poultry, dairy cattle, hogs and beef cattle. The material contained in the booklet was prepared with the guidance of a group of the outstanding nutritional authorities in the feed industry and has their complete approval.

Orders for the booklet, at \$8.50 per thousand, should be sent to the Feed Industry Council, 53 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

Caution in Pricing Feed Wheat

By J. G. WILSON, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n

With abandonment of the Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat program, it is reported that some wholesalers and retailers have advanced their feed wheat prices without regard as to whether or not this wheat was purchased from C.C.C. at lower levels.

It is pointed out that this may have severe repercussions if and when a new program is instituted.

It must be borne in mind that dealers must be approved by their County A. A. A. Committee before C. C. C. wheat can be purchased. Any undue advance in present wheat prices could result in a withdrawal of the purchase privilege.

It is known that the eastern and middle western trade have always had to make out complicated reports, one of them being a report thirteen columns wide. Local C. C. C. has not required this but could institute this.

Increasing Recovery of Distillers' Grains

Recovery of distillers dried grains for livestock feed from waste in the production of alcohol is keeping pace with the expanding industrial alcohol program. It is estimated, that approximately 30 per cent of the stillage (recoverable waste grain slop) of the converted beverage distilleries and industrial alcohol producers is now being lost.

The survey covered 130 plants, of which 122 were converted beverage distilleries and eight industrial alcohol plants. Recovery equipment at the plants now is operating at capacity. During February, approximately 9,000,000 bus. of grain were mashed by these companies for the production of industrial alcohol. This would mean a potential recovery of approximately 60,000 tons of stillage. However, about 43,000 tons were recovered for sales as dry feed or fed to cattle as slop; 17,000 tons were lost.—WPB-3751.

Distiller's Wheat Slop Causing Trouble for Feeders

By A. W. W.

Country distillers in Kentucky who are dependent on cattle feeders to get rid of their spent beer, or whole wet slop, due to lack of driers and evaporators, are in a bad position, as a result of running exclusively on war alcohol, but being unable to secure corn to use in their mashing program. As a result they have had to use straight wheat, other than such barley malt used for conversion of starch into sugar, prior to fermenting.

The trouble is that the cattle feeders, who contract their wet slop, contend that they can not feed 100 per cent wheat feed, as it does not agree with the interior of a steer, and they have sick steers, are losing steers by death, and

that steers do not fatten on the wheat slop. The same is true of hog feeders, while small users, who haul slop from distillers, for farm feeding, don't like the wheat product. Feeders contend that they can use 44 per cent wheat slop, and have used 50 per cent, but when it gets onto a full wheat basis, they claim that they will be forced to market their cattle and stop feeding.

Adulteration and Misbranding

A fine of \$100 on a plea of guilty was imposed on the Terminal Oil Mill Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., on the charge of tagging cottonseed screenings as containing 43 per cent protein when they contained not more than 38.13 per cent.

For deficiency in protein content as stated on the label, 64 bags of dairy feed was seized at Vansant, Va., and released on condition that it be relabeled.

The court ordered destroyed 175 5-lb. packages of Farm Master Vitamin D Mix shipped from Elgin, Ill., to Minneapolis, Minn., by the Borden Co. labeled to contain 85 AOAC chick units of vitamin D per gram, when not over 50 AOAC units were found.

The Marden-Wild Corporation shipped from Somerville, Mass., to Chicago, Ill., 59 drums guaranteed to contain 400 AOAC chick units of vitamin per gram, that contained not more than 320 units per gram, and were libeled by the U. S. Attorney, the court ordering the product released on condition that it be relabeled.

Eight drums of Vitand Vitamin Oil for Poultry and Animal Feeds were libeled at Minneapolis, Minn., for misbranding. The label called for 400, but the product contained not more than 300 AOAC chick units of V vitamin D per gram. The product was released to E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., conditioned that it be relabeled.



TO AVOID CONFUSION

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→ WEEVIL-FUME is sold to the farm trade only through elevator and mill operators.

→ WEEVIL-FUME is a proven product, worthy of your confidence and worth handling, because it faithfully renders a needed service and yields a substantial profit on sales.

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Eastern Feed Merchants Consider Feed Shortage

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held its annual meeting June 15 and 16 at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, Sherburne, N. Y., pres., said that to maintain normal rates of feeding over 2,000,000 tons of feed would have to be brought into New York State during the next year, and that such supplies are simply not available, which will make the liquidation of some of the present animal population in the state inevitable.

The feed industry will have to fight for what it deserves, and that the success that has been achieved by the federation during the past year has been due to the cooperation of all. The government moves too slowly. Mr. Carpenter predicted that feed will be rationed by the government in the near future. The feed industry, he said, will have to present a united front in coping with this situation.

Mr. Carpenter declared that he did not challenge the right of co-operative enterprises entering any line of business, but he seriously did question their right to federal and state aid.

LOUIS THOMPSON, Glen Ridge, N. J., sec'y, reported the organization in good financial condition, with a membership of 452. He said government aid should not be extended to co-operatives unless similar help was given to independent businessmen.

Congressman E. A. Hall of New York criticized the drafting of farm labor.

LIONEL TRUE, Springville, N. Y., explained the work of the Feed Industry Council.

DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER, Chicago, Ill., delivered his interesting lecture on "Importance of Poultry Viability to the War Effort."

SAMUEL L. RICE, Metamora, O., Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on conditions in the grain business.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Washington, D. C., executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed the corn price regulation and its imperfections. He spoke of the difficulty of obtaining clarification of O. P. A. orders.

JOHN K. WESTBERG said that immediate action must be taken on wheat and bread prices. Altho an increase in price would be easiest, a

cent a loaf rise would cost consumers \$100,000,000 annually, and this would play havoc with the price control structure.

A panel discussion of feeding problems closed the meeting. The panel was under the direction of Professors L. C. Norris, Cornell University; A. R. Merrill, Connecticut College of Agriculture; Richard Bradfield, Cornell University; Dr. C. L. Platt, New Jersey State Agricultural College; Robert H. Olmstead, Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, and J. K. Loosli, Cornell University.

Jas. H. Gray was re-elected 2d vice pres. and Louis E. Thompson, sec'y-treas. Pres. Carpenter declined re-election.

Directors elected are: Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.; Walter F. Oesterling, Butler, Pa.; George P. Reed, Jr., Pennington, N. J.; Benjamin D. Simmons, Sussex, N. J.; John S. Stahlnecker, Williamsport, Pa.; Dean K. Webster, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.

Rock Grit Exempted from Price-Control

The O.P.A. on May 29 exempted grit used as poultry feed from price control.

Accurate figures of rock grit shipped last year are not available, but the two largest shippers together shipped some 60,000 tons. The price has been naturally low, from \$5 to \$6 a ton. With mark-ups, the rock grit costs the poultry raiser about \$1 a hundredweight. The consumption per bird, when it is used at all, is about one-half pound a year. This means one-half cent a bird a year. Most growers, whose birds can feed on an open range, do not use it at all.

The administrative difficulties of establishing adequate controls lie principally in attempting to find the names of all shippers and to make any accurate analysis of industry costs.

Action was taken thru Amendment No. 7 to Revised Supplementary Regulation 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation (Exceptions of Commodity Transactions from the General Maximum Price Regulation). The amendment became effective June 3, 1943.

WFA Moves to Get Corn for Processing Plants

Emergency action to keep corn processing plants supplied with corn needed in the production of war products was taken today by the War Food Administration. Officials stated that the closing down of these plants for lack of corn would seriously cripple war production of explosives, aluminum, magnesium and other war products. At the same time, the WFA called all loans on 1942 crop corn, the loans to be paid or the corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation not later than July 15. Corn is needed by feeders in the deficit areas as well as by processors.

Action was taken to supply corn to two plants at Keokuk, Iowa and Pekin, Ill. for the continued production of starch for war uses. The Keokuk plant closed down June 15 for lack of corn. The WFA acted immediately to move additional corn stored in CCC bins to keep the Keokuk plant in operation. Similar action is being taken in connection with the Pekin plant where stocks of corn are down to a few days' supply. The corn is being sold by the CCC, basis \$1.10½ at Chicago, the lowest price at which the Corporation can sell corn except for feed under existing legislation.

The calling of 1942-crop loans follows the calling of 1938-41 loans by the WFA May 5 with redemption or delivery date not later than July 1. Redemptions of 1938-41 corn have totaled about 15 million bushels since May 5, when the quantity under loan was reported at approximately 55 million bushels. Loans outstanding on 1942 crop total about 47 million bushels. Notes on 1942-crop corn held by lending agencies on

July 16 will be purchased immediately by the Chicago office of the CCC.

In cases where CCC is unable to take care of processing plants, because of depleted Government stocks of corn or because the corn is not in position for delivery, priorities will be issued to cover essential war needs. Elevator stocks will be requisitioned, if such action is necessary, to continue uninterrupted production of corn products for war uses.

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Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin
Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

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Austin W. Carpenter, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and director of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, presided at annual meeting in Binghamton, N. Y., June 16.—Nat'l Ass'n photo.

Will Import Molasses from Cuba and Puerto Rico

Speaking before the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n J. A. McConnell of Ithaca, N. Y., said:

There has been a continual effort to bring before the powers that be in Washington the need of finally bringing in blackstrap molasses.

I can say that within the last few weeks there has been a general realization on the part of the high officials that we must move something like 300,000,000 gallons of molasses which is in Cuba and Puerto Rico and some of the other islands before the new crop is ground next January. Someone told me—this is not government quotation—that they went to Admiral Land on the situation and he said, "If somebody tells me to move it, I will move it." It can be moved.

It is just a question of whether oil is more important than food and the realization in Washington is beginning to shift to the point that food is more important than some other things at the moment. I want to venture a guess—it is only a guess—that sometime soon you will see action on blackstrap molasses. Before you men in the feed industry get too enthusiastic or optimistic about that, I want to say that the thinking, however, is first to supply the distilleries.

The distilleries now have used up the molasses and they are reaching into the feed ration for their raw material and they are putting a double load on the feed ration, so probably first the distilleries will have to be taken care of. The first thing is to get it moved in here. I think that will be done. It has got to be done.

It is like my dad. In addition to being a farmer he was a horse trader. I used to drive the horses he brought around. When you got a horse you couldn't move any other way you always built a fire under his belly. He usually would move from that spot to another less hot one.

This feed situation is getting so damned hot that somebody is going to move off of the spot, and there is enough molasses down there to replace 64,000,000 bus. of corn, and as corn becomes tight that is the hot spot that, as a country, we are on.

Feed Industry Council and Public Relations

By L. R. HAWLEY, Chicago, director public relations committee, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Getting the government to fully realize what was taking place in the feed industry was a selling job. Just like selling the idea of balanced rations or better feeding, the government must be sold on the necessity of doing something about the feed situation.

With this thought in mind, a 48-page sales portfolio was built. Step by step it traced the important part that feed plays in production of the meat, milk and eggs needed to meet our wartime food production goals.

Step by step it pointed out what had happened to America's feed supply and what must be done to help the American farmer reach these goals. The material in this portfolio opened the eyes of those who were responsible for providing the food America needed.

Groups that were competitive in the past are today working hand and hand, giving freely of their time and effort to put over one great cause—the conservation of the nation's feed supply to meet our country's production goals. Again I say, let's give a rising vote of thanks to those men who have given so freely of their time and efforts to make the program of the Feed Industry Council a success.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKLETS.—Final step in carrying out the feed conservation program is to put the printed program itself in the farmer's hands. The Feed Industry Council has done this thru the publication of two booklets, one put out in the East and the other edited for the central area, the South and the

West. Most of you have already seen copies of these booklets. Many of you are already distributing them thru your regular publicity channels. The eastern booklet is being distributed thru manufacturers, colleges, and thru county agents lists. The central, southern and western booklet is going out thru feed manufacturers to their dealers who in turn pass them along to their farmer customers.

These booklets outline in detail the programs that a farmer should follow to help conserve feed supplies. They will do a tremendous job to help stretch the nation's feed supply and make it do a better job. May we ask the support of all in the industry to get widespread distribution for these booklets.

I would like to acknowledge also the fine co-operation that many of the manufacturers have given the feed industry program by featuring it in their publication, direct mail and radio advertising. Their unselfish efforts are appreciated and we know they have been helpful in furthering the program.

Gentlemen, the story of the Feed Industry Council is a story of achievement. It is a job that could only have been done thru the co-operation of you men who make up the feed industry.

For Increased Fish Meal Production

The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has presented a resolution to the California U.S.D.A. War Board.

(1) That the commercial fishing industry be placed immediately on a continuous production basis for the duration, so as to produce human food and feeding by-products and that these essential by-products be confined to Coastal areas.

(2) Inasmuch as oil and soybean meal production in California has been efficiently and economically produced by the local processors, we request that definite quotas of soybeans be allocated to this area for processing during the coming year in sufficient quantities to assure orderly capacity production.

(3) We further urge and recommend that continued efforts be made to insure importations of meat scraps and bone meal.

It is the opinion of the members of this Association that the carrying out of the above program will result in the proper protein maintenance of the present poultry and livestock inventories on an efficient production basis.

A Wartime Pledge to Our Customers

Today, we are unable to meet the demand for Swift's Soybean Oil Meal. We hope this shortage will be reduced in the months ahead. Meanwhile, we make this pledge to you: we will distribute fairly and impartially the available supply of Swift's Soybean Oil Meal.

SOYBEANS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

With a huge 1942 soybean crop feed dealers and farmers alike are wondering why there should be a shortage of soybean meal.

Global war has cut imports of protein feeds. Usual imports of tannage, meat scraps, fish meal, oil meal have been cut off. Large exports of dried skim milk to our allies have further cut into ordinary protein feed supplies.

Huge numbers of livestock on feed. There are more livestock on feed today than ever before in the nation's history. And conditions are favorable for feeding high protein rations. This has created a great demand for all protein feeds, including soybean oil meal.

As a result of these wartime conditions we can not always supply you with the Swift's Soybean Oil Meal you want, but we will continue to make every effort to distribute the available supply fairly.



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Loans on Corn to Be Called

J. B. HUTSON, pres. of the C. C. C. has given formal notice that loans on 47,000,000 bus. of corn sealed on farms in 1942 are called, effective July 15.

Farmers must either deliver the corn or pay off the loans.

No substantial increase in supplies available to processors is expected from this action.

Barley and sorghum receipts from approved warehouses will be accepted for loans, but storage charges must be paid in advance, or a deduction of 7c per bushel will be made in the loan.

Work of Feed Industry Council

By J. A. McCONNELL, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman, Feed Industry Council, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Few persons, if any, even within government, know the extent to which this country has committed itself in supplying food to the peoples of other nations. Certainly the general public does not know.

THE MAIN HOLES in the goals are two. These are responsible for most of our food troubles up to the present.

(1) Attempting to retain too high a proportion of meat in the allied nations' rations and conversely not enough cereals. This policy is resulting in outright waste of our food resources.

(2) Promising the industrial worker a low-cost, high-quality, peace-time diet during a period of total war. We are attempting to fulfill this promise under the worthy cloak of fighting wild inflation, and that is a worthy enough cloak if it is not used in the wrong place. The city press, prompted by Government propaganda, has really achieved a state of hysteria on the subject of inflation. Some day they ought to take time to look over our Government commitments and requirements and then compare these with possible supplies. They might become hysterical on the other side.

It is now generally known to be true that the expansion in heavy grain consuming animal units has far outrun the capacity to produce the feed for them.

THE FIRST SHORTAGE that showed up was proteins. The Industry Council's joint program with the government provided as good a basis as any to deal with this situation. Of course, a shortage is a shortage, no matter what you do. Now, even a worse shortage is coming up, which is in addition to protein—a feed grain shortage.

As time goes on, even the skeptics will come to realize that the feed industry thru its Council was trying to cope with forces which were not of its own making—forces which can only be dealt with by the honest, joint efforts of the whole industry plus a national price policy which will adjust feed demands to feed supplies. Palliatives will but put off the day when the reckoning must come. The price which the country must pay for this mistaken policy and its long past due demise will be very steep.

WHEN THIS UNWORKABLE LIVE-STOCK POLICY will be changed and brought into adjustment, I have no way of knowing, except that it will be changed. Lack of feed supplies will bring about the adjustment, probably in a rather disorderly way. If we are to take the experience of the 1934 and 1936 drouth years as a guide, this liquidation will be in the following order: Hogs followed by chickens, beef cattle, dairy calves and heifers and dairy cows—in that order. Furthermore, liquidation would be heaviest in the western corn belt states and least in the dairy areas. Administrative action may and probably will change this order. It will be difficult, however, for the administration to devise a policy that will do three things at the same time, namely, (1) meet the test of "equality of sacrifice," (2) be in the nation's interest, and (3) also be politically expedient.

The Feed Industry Council has pretty well discharged its original purpose, that of making an investigation, reporting the facts, and adopting a conservation program on proteins. I should say that program is 90 per cent accomplished.

The shortages of feed ahead will most certainly call for some form of allocation. As much as I hate to admit it, I think this country has gotten itself into such a mess, that some form of committee allocation will have to be made.

Construction Handled in Regional W.P.B. Offices

The types of construction for which applications are processed in Regional Offices were enlarged in an amendment to field administrative order 708-20, the War Production Board announced June 9. This order delegates authority to Regional Directors to permit construction under Order L-41 and to issue preference rating orders provided the estimated cost is less than \$10,000.

Among the types of construction now processed in the field are those which increase by less than 20 per cent the capacity of productive facilities and off-farm storage facilities for agricultural products, including drainage and irrigation facilities serving more than one farm, creameries, warehouses, and grain elevators.

Not covered by the amendment is any construction or remodeling of these off-farm facilities to produce a different type of product or to increase capacity by more than 20 per cent; nor does it cover off-farm industrial type food-processing facilities such as canneries, packing houses, oil-seed plants, or commercial hatcheries. Applications for construction of these facilities will be processed in Washington.

CCC Will Contract for No Wooden Grain Bins

To clear up current misconceptions about the demands for wooden bins for storage of grain, the Lumber and Lumber Products Division of the W.P.B. has stated that no additional wooden bins will be purchased this year by the Commodity Credit Corporation unless unforeseen circumstances drastically change present conditions. The Division is receiving many inquiries about allocation of materials for wooden grain bins.

In 1942, the Corporation bought 79,000 bins of capacity ranging from 660 to 3,000 bus. to protect a reserve supply of grain totaling approximately 155 million bushels. There is now no need for additional storage facilities of this kind.

Two factors are responsible, Lumber Division officials explained, for the rather widespread belief in the retail lumber trade and the wood-working industry that orders for wooden bins are still being placed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. First, some of the 1942 contracts provided for the building of bins during the first quarter of 1943 for delivery in late spring or early summer; secondly, lumber similar to that used in grain bins has recently been made available for grain car doors needed by railroads for safe transportation of grain.

All materials for bin orders placed by the Commodity Credit Corporation were allocated in 1942, Division officials emphasized, and the final contracts were let in December.

The popcorn industry did \$120,000,000 worth of business last year, and last year's crop required only 93,450 acres.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Blue Ribbon Hatchery, the largest in the Southeast, burned June 17, with 50,000 newly hatched chicks and 350,000 eggs.

New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council it was recommended that fishing boats be released to the fishing industry so that more fish be brought in both for human consumption and for the by-products they will provide. Strong presentations have been made to Washington to rectify the discrepancies that have been brought about by ceiling prices on processed fish and none on whole fresh fish.

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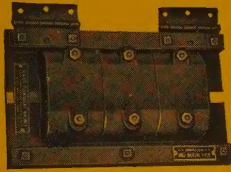
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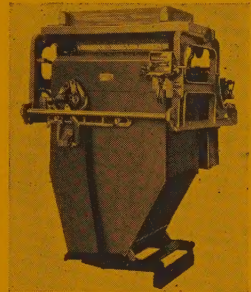
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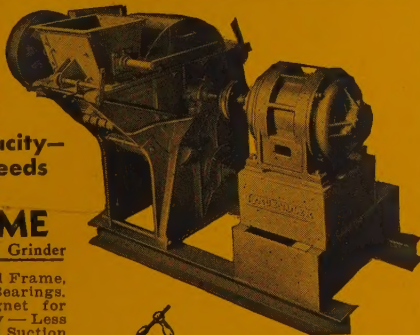
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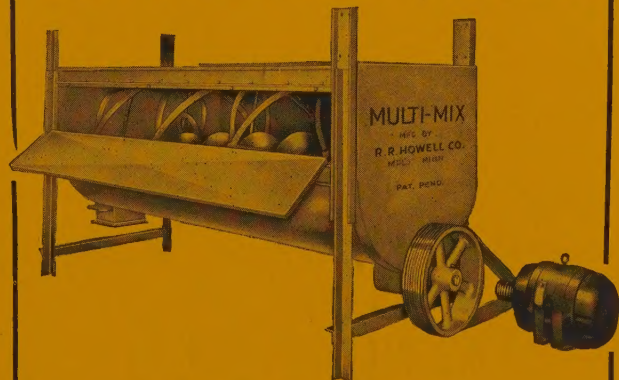


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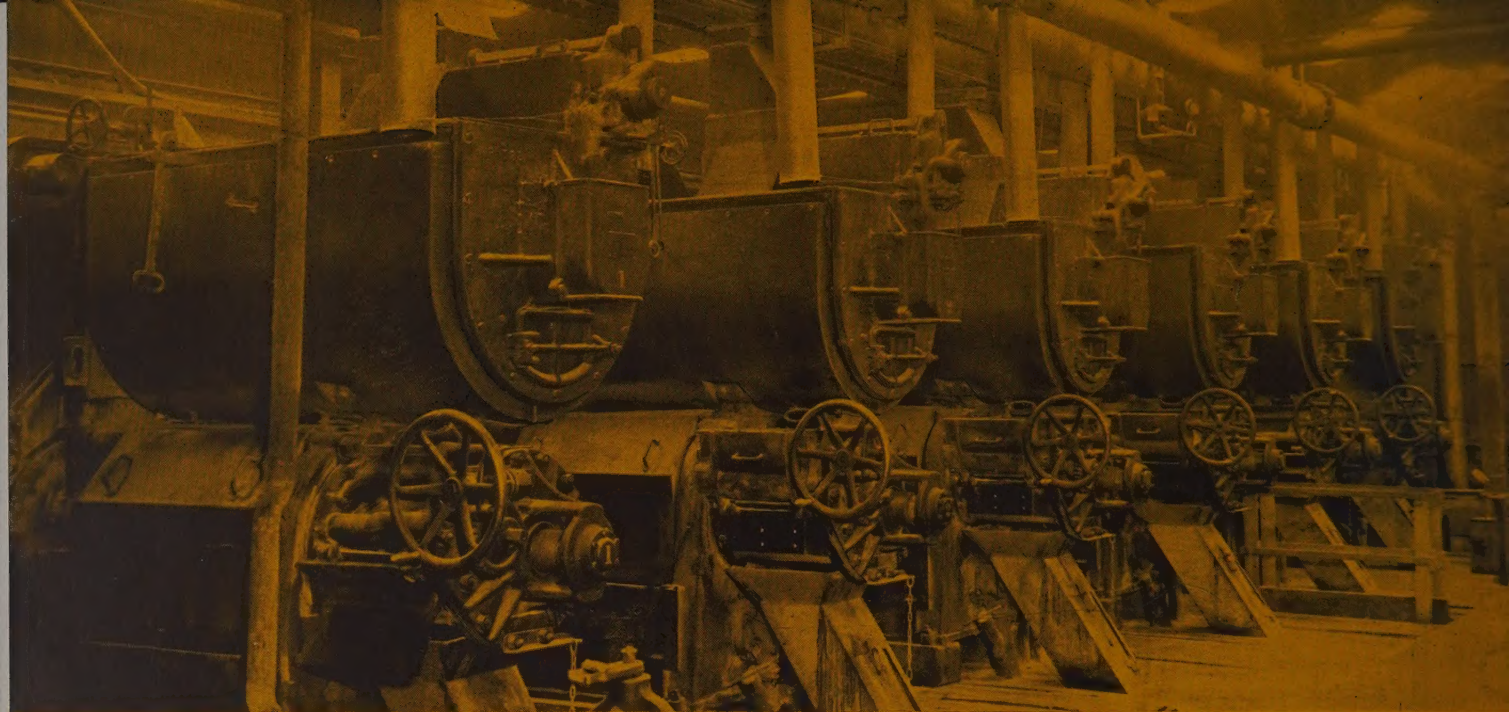
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In 1934 the Ralston Purina Company set out to find a better way of milling soya beans. It selected French mechanical screw presses for the new soya bean plant, which the company was building at Circleville, Ohio, and six months later the size of that plant was increased by 150%.

In 1938 the company decided it would modernize its Lafayette, Indiana, plant, doubling its capacity, and, on the record of performance at Circleville put in six French screw presses at Lafayette.

In 1941 the company modernized its St. Louis plant by putting in French screw

presses. This decision being based on the figures available on the improved performance of the French presses at Lafayette and Circleville.

Now the company's latest plant at Iowa Falls gets under way with six new French screw presses, a testimonial to the satisfaction obtained with this equipment.

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